The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5453. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

President Grant Still Besieged by an Army of Office-Seekers.

A Number of Nominations Made and Confirmed.

Great Anxiety Manifested Regarding the New-York Appointments.

The Tenure-of-Office Bill to be Temporarily Suspended.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 15.

The politicians here would appear to have made up their minds to watch and wait. The excitement has nearly all died away, and although the city is still pretty full, the crush and rush of ten days ago have sensibly diminished. The ante-rooms of the White House are still crowded during the hours set apart for the reception of visitors, but even there a perceptible decrease in the throng of callers is apparent. The rules laid down by the President in the matter of applications, that they can be received only through the heads of Departments, are beginning to have their desired effect. The pressure on the Executive, though still great, is decreasing, and the burden of receiving and deciding on the recommendations and eligibility of candidates is transferred to the different Secretaries.

The office of the Secretary of the Treasury was besieged to-day by hundreds of people, who with long applications, and still longer lists of names appended to the same, were urgent in their requests to be admitted to a share in the management of the finances. The Internal Revenue Bureau presented a similar scene, and so on with the other Departments. But the class to be commiserated most of all by uninterested lookers-on are the Senators and Congressmen.

There is not a Congressional District in the United States represented in Congress, which has not its four or five delegations in this city at the present time. There are at least ten applicants for every prominent position under the Government, and in many cases the number is increased to a score. They are, of course, the leading men at home, but here, where Generals, Governors and Judges are almost as thick as summer-flies, their local importance does not count for much and they are hustled and jostled and looked upon as mere cyphers. Congressmen are run to death by this class. Unlike Cabinet officers, they cannot lay down rules when they can or cannot be visited. Their tenure of office is too frail to treat with anything like unceremoniousness these gentlemen, who are supposed to control their districts. As a general thing, therefore, the rooms of these honorable gentlemen, who compose Congress, are full from morning until late at night. They are attacked on their way to the Capitol, and from it. They are obliged to discuss nominations at breakfast and dinner and tea. Their legislative labors are interrupted by their anxious constituents, and, altogether, for them there appears to be no rest.

Then, again, when a candidate has been decided on by two or three it is necessary to engineer for the assent and support of the balance of the delegation, and after this the Senators are to be consulted. So far the President in some cases, where there is not unanimity among the members of the delegation in favor of any one man interferes, and instead of siding with one party or the other, appoints a man of his own, and so all the labor is lost. The atmosphere is full of criticism of the appointments. In most cases it is unfavorable; not that any well-grounded objection really exists to the nominees, but so many have been disappointed that their united lamentation raises a tolerably loud howl.

The pressure of the public upon the President's time, interferes so seriously with the public business, and tends to so far exhaust the President's physical energies, that he has been compelled to still further circumscribe the hours for public visitors, which he does in the following notice:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1869.

The President will hereafter receive members of Congress only from 10 to 12 A. M. daily, and general visitors from 3 to 4 P. M., except on Tuesdays and Fridays, Cabinet days.

ROBERT MARTIN DOUGLAS, son of the late Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, was to-day appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the President, by the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1869.

Robert Martin Douglas, Esq.:

SIR: You are hereby appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the President, to date from the 15th of March, 1869. By order of the President.

(Signed) HORACE PORTER, Brevet Brigadier-General and Secretary.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to the Senate to-day recommending a suspension of the Tenure-of-Office act until the next session of Congress. This measure is the subject of a great deal of speculation and comment in Congressional circles to-night. The compromise indicated appears to be acceptable so far as it goes, not only to the President, who has expressed himself in reference to it, but also to the majority of Congressmen. The proposition of the Committee, which will probably be adopted, will be a virtual repeal of the law until the end of the next session of Congress, inasmuch as it has no force while that body is in session. It also meets with the approbation of those Senators and Representatives who, while they are in favor of the principle of the act, are also anxious to relieve the President from any embarrassment in the matter of reorganizing the public service, and at the same time preserve the law intact for any future contingency. Mr. MORTON will insist on a total repeal.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary BOUTWELL informed several members of Congress to-day that he should not interfere with the recommendations of Commissioner DELANO for appointments in the internal revenue service, but permit them to go to the President, and thus enable the Commissioner to act independently in all cases. If this is done, as it doubtless will be, Mr. DELANO will gladly take the responsibility that such independence of judgment and action brings with it.

Among the leading appointments which have been agreed upon so far as the Postmaster-General's recommendation is concerned, are Postmasters for the cities of Richmond, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. The nominations will be acted on by the President to-morrow.

For some time past it has been known that the President intended to appoint Mr. FORD, a New-York lawyer, to the position of District-Attorney for the Southern District. On learning the sentiment of the Bar, and on a fuller appreciation of the great importance of the position to the revenue service, he is understood to have reconsidered his determination. The appointment is therefore not yet positively fixed. The latest name pressed for the position is that of Judge HENRY HILTON, Mr. STEWART'S legal adviser.

Secretary BOUTWELL has appointed Mr. BARTLETT, formerly Clerk of the Reconstruction Committee, as his private secretary, in place of JAMES M. DAVIS, who held that position under Secretary MCCULLOCH.

HON. N. L. JEFFRIES, Register of the Treasury, has not yet received any notification of the acceptance of his resignation, though it is probable the name of his successor will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. Mr. JEFFRIES will retire as soon as he is notified that his resignation has been accepted.

Secretary BORIE, who is now absent from the city, has issued an order, and caused the same to be posted at various points of the Navy building, that there are no vacancies in his Department, and there is no use, at this time, in applicants putting in their claims.

THE HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The announcement of the Standing Committees in the House to-day was the central point of interest. Speaker BLAINE had finally accomplished the task, through great tribulation and much vexation, and the result is that while there is some growling and dissatisfaction, as there always must be, yet the Committees on the whole are as well made as it was possible to make them, when all the material, the elements and the characteristics, qualifications and desires of the various members are considered. The Ways and Means is largely high tariff; the Banking and Currency is in sympathy with the Western demands, and the Judiciary is extra legal, with BINGHAM and BUTLER. Judge ORTH, who was transferred from the highly-dignified position of second on Foreign Relations to the highly-laborious one of fifth on Ways and Means, was so much displeased thereat that he asked to be excused from service in this new position, which was granted. He did not, as most members would, consider it a promotion.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT BILL.

The announcement of the passage of the Public Credit bill through both Houses to-day was the subject of much congratulation. The Senate substituted the House bill for its own and passed it without amendment, so that it will go forthwith to the President, and very appropriately it will be the first bill to receive the President's approval.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S FAMILY.

The President's family will to-morrow begin the transfer of their effects to the White House, and will hereafter occupy it as their residence.

A COLORED APPLICANT FOR OFFICE.

Professor BASSETT, a very intelligent colored man, connected with the colored High School of Philadelphia, is here, an applicant for the position of Minister to Hayti.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

The Cushing Interoceanic Canal treaty will also be taken up at an early day. It appears, by the way, that the alleged Napoleonic movement in favor of an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua in opposition to the Darien route, is a *canard*, which originated with a Señor Ayon, who went to Europe from Nicaragua a year or two since. His errand was the creation of an Archbishopric which he failed to secure at Rome, and as he expended a good sum of public money during his journey he wished to take something back, so he stopped a fortnight at Paris and brought from there a provisional contract made with certain French gentlemen, including M. CHEVALIER, but which has no Imperial or other sanction, and is not, therefore, a renewal of the Emperor's disastrous attempts to acquire either political or other predominance on this Continent.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

Mr. SUMNER will probably call up the *Alabama* treaty with Great Britain in Executive Session at an early day, and present the carefully-prepared argument which he has in readiness. It is understood that this argument will be a complete justification of the action of the Senate in refusing to consent to the ratification of Mr. JOHNSON'S handiwork, and it cannot fail to produce an effect in England, especially if Mr. MOTLEY who adopts its view, is sent there.

CUBAN FILLIBUSTERS.

Information was received here to-day from the well-known Nicaraguan fillibuster, General HENNINGSEN, latterly connected with the rebel army, who, with twenty-five others, left here about two weeks ago for Cuba. He states that the party arrived safely, and had succeeded in effecting a junction with the revolutionary forces.

A FLUTTER AMONG THE CLERKS.

It is contemplated at the end of the month to dispense with the services of fifty clerks in the Pension Office, and there is considerable commotion among the whole force, no one knowing who will be cashiered.

The clerks of the Revenue Bureau were transferred to the north wing of the Treasury to-day, the files, papers, and other machinery having been removed to the Treasury building during the latter part of last week. The Bureau occupies the second, third, and fourth floors of the north wing.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Ex-President JOHNSON will delay his departure for Tennessee until Thursday, the 18th inst. He will then go direct to Greenville, his old home, where he has not been for seven years. He will remain there a few days, and then proceed to Nashville, and there develop his subsequent intentions.

HORACE GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY, Esq., arrived this morning, and during the day had an interview with Secretary BOUTWELL. Subsequently the President sent for him, with whom he had quite an interview, the result of which was, some of his friends say, that he came away with feelings akin to those with which he retired from the inauguration ball.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGNON, Monday, March 15.

VISIT OF INDIANS TO THE PRESIDENT.

This afternoon a delegation of representative men of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek and Chickasaw Indian nations had an interview with the President. Over twenty persons were present, including Colonel DOWNING, Chief Judge FIELD and Colonel ADAIR, of the Cherokees; Governor WRIGHT, of the Choctaws; CALBERT CARTER, Chief of the Chickasaws; GEORGE W. STEADAM, of the Creeks, and other prominent representatives of those tribes. Upon being introduced to the President, Governor WRIGHT stated in behalf of the civilized tribes of the Indians represented that they appeared before him to pay their respects and extend their congratulations to him. The Administration, he said, was looked upon with confidence by them, and they were highly gratified with the President's declaration in his inaugural address that he would do whatever was for the best interest of the Indian tribes. The speaker, in behalf of the representation, presented to the President a memorial stating substantially their agreements in the treaty stipulations to use their influence in behalf of the Plains Indians, and informed the President of their earnest desire to accomplish lasting peace between the Government and the Indians, which they felt confident of accomplishing if upheld by the Government in their efforts to do so.

The President replied that he was glad to be informed that they would aid the policy for peace between the whites and the Indians, and would be glad if any measure which would accomplish that peace and tend to their civilization and ultimately make them citizens of the Government. He felt that the march of civilization alone must of itself effect the civilization of the tribes now hostile to the Government. Governor WRIGHT thought that if the Indians were brought to the borders of civilized nations and settled there that the influences of civilization and Christianity would effect much good, stop the shedding of blood, and, as the President suggested, ultimately make citizens of them. The delegates were fine, intelligent-looking men. The interview was of a very pleasant character.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following: CARMAN A. NEWCOMB, member of the Fortieth Congress from Missouri, to be Marshal of the Eastern District of that State; ALEXANDER K. SHARP, Marshal for the District of Columbia, *vice* GOODING, resigned; SIDNEY A. STOCKDATE, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana, *vice* General STEEDMAN; JAMES W. KING, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering of the Navy Department, *vice* ISHERWOOD, removed.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: William A. Corwin, of New-Jersey, Surgeon in the Navy; Dudley Haynes, of New-York, Pension Agent at Brooklyn, *vice* William V. Porter; James Lindsey, of Missouri, Pension Agent at St. Louis, *vice* E. B. Brown; William A. Forbes, of Pennsylvania, Pension Agent at Philadelphia, *vice* E. W. C. Greene; John Titus, Judge of Arizona Territory.

Notwithstanding the published rumors of nominations of Foreign Ministers, &c., the above are all that were sent to the Senate to-day.

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

General SKINNER, the First Assistant Postmaster-General, has received notice that his place is soon to be filled. His successor will be Mr. EARLE, of Maryland, a former partner of Postmaster-General CRESWELL.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary BOUTWELL'S office was crowded to-day, many prominent gentlemen calling upon him, among them Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Ex-Senator MORGAN, General BUTLER, and several other Senators and Representatives. There are said to be, at least, a dozen applicants for the office of Chief of the Printing Division of the Treasury Department. The entire force of clerks of the Internal Revenue office were to-day transferred to the north wing of the Treasury building. Commissioner DELANO has sent a large number of recommendations for appointments of Assessors and Collectors to the President for approval.

There is a great rush of applicants for the position of Register of the Treasury, vacated by the resignation of JEFFRIES.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

The Senate Republican caucus has nominated the following: JOHN R. FRENCH, of North Carolina, to be Sergeant-at-Arms; JOHN M. MORRIS, of Connecticut, to be Executive Clerk; A. M. CLAPP, of Buffalo, to be Public Printer. These nominees are intended to supersede, respectively, GEORGE F. BROWN, DEWITT CLINTON CLARKE and JOHN D. DEFREES. CLAPP, in the place of the latter, is the editor of the Buffalo *Express*.

JOHN R. FRENCH, who, according to this programme, is to succeed GEORGE T. BROWN as Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, was a member of the Fortieth Congress from the First District of North Carolina. A. M. CLAPP, who is to succeed JOHN D. DEFREES as Congressional Printer, is editor of the Buffalo, N. Y., *Express*, and was removed as Postmaster of that city by President JOHNSON in 1866. J. M. MORRIS, the caucus nominee for Executive Clerk, in the place of General DE WITT C. CLARKE, is originally from Connecticut, but is now proprietor of the *South Carolina Republican*, and is at present employed as doorkeeper of the Senate reporters' gallery. GEORGE C. GORHAM, the Secretary of the Senate, who was elected to that position last year, retains the place; there was no effort whatever to disturb him. Major WILLIAM J. MCDONALD, Chief Clerk, and ISAAC BASSELL, Assistant Doorkeeper, had the unanimous vote of the caucus for reflection.

WORK OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

During last Congress the number of bills introduced in the House was 2,500, and in the Senate 980. At the present session 200 bills have been introduced in the Senate, and to-day in the House, after the announcement of the standing committees about 140 bills. This, in addition to bills previously introduced, gives an aggregate of at least 400 bills introduced in both Houses since the 4th of March.

ASSIGNMENT OF DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

A general order making further assignments of prominent army officers is nearly completed at the War Department. General THOMAS goes to the Division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco; General SHERIDAN to the Division of the Mississippi, headquarters probably at St. Louis; General SCHOFIELD to the Department of the Missouri, headquarters Fort Leavenworth. General HALLECK is to be ordered East to a division of the South not yet organized. General AUGER remains in command of the Department of the Platte. General HANCOCK to the Department of Dacotah; General POPE to the Department of the Lake; General TERRY in Georgia and the Carolinas; General STONEMAN goes to Arizona. It cannot be ascertained who is to relieve General THOMAS at Louisville, nor whether the District of Mississippi will stand as now constituted.

TROUBLES WITH ALASKA INDIANS.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Commander MEADE, of the steamer *Saginaw*, dated Sitka, Jan. 7, reporting troubles with the Indians at Alaska, and his action, cooperating with the army, against them. He states that on New-Year's night a difficulty took place on shore between the guard and some Chilot Indians, headed by their Chief. One soldier and two Indians were dangerously wounded. General DAVIS requested Commander MEADE to cooperate with him by preventing the escape during the night of the Chilot Chief, in accordance with which an armed cutter, in charge of Midshipman J. E. PILLSBURY, was sent on picket duty to the westward of the Indian village. She drove back six canoes, being obliged to fire a volley at one. The next day the Chief was captured and lodged in the guard-house. A good deal of bad feeling exists between these Indians and the military. Their villages are remote from the sea, and men-of-war cannot get near enough to shell them. The tribes are numerous and warlike in that region.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, March 15.

Mr. WARNER called up the bill to renew certain grants of land to Alabama, which was passed.

Mr. NYE offered a joint resolution declaring that the act of July, 1866, requiring our Consuls abroad to make a return of their fees, did not go into effect until the 1st of January, 1867, which was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill to give Deputy Collectors and Assessors the pay of Collectors and Assessors when they perform the duties of the latter. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the eastern and western continents. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill to provide for the formation and regulation of corporations in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lake Superior to Vermillion Lake. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Also, a resolution to set apart a portion of the Fort Snelling military reservation for a permanent military post, and for the settlement of all claims relating thereto. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to guarantee the payment of certain bonds issued under the authority of the Governments of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, for the purpose of repairing the levees in said States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also, a bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also, the following, which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands: The bill granting right of way to the Pacific Central and Transit Railroad Company from New-Orleans to some point on the Rio Grande, in the direction of Mazatlan; joint resolution for the disposal of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also, a bill for the relief of Mrs. JANE NORTHROP. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a canal or canals in California for irrigating purposes. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, without amendment, a joint resolution providing that the removals from civil office in the Provisional Government of Virginia, provided for in the joint resolution relating to the Governments of Virginia and Texas, passed at the third session of the Fortieth Congress, shall not be made until thirty days from the passage of the present resolution. Also favorably, with amendments, the bill to reorganize the judicial system. The amendments provide that more than one Circuit Court may be held at the same time in the same district, by direction of the presiding Judge, who shall designate the business to be done in each. Also, that the Circuit Courts may be held by a Justice of the Supreme Court and Circuit Court Judge sitting together. The present clerks of the Circuit and District Courts are to continue in office until other appointments be made in their places, or they be otherwise removed. Also, with amendments, the House bill to repeal an act regulating tenure of civil offices. The amendment makes the bill read:

Be it enacted, &c., That an act passed March 2, 1867, ntitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," be and the same is hereby suspended until the next session of Congress.

Also with amendments, the bill to enforce the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution. As amended it provides for the prosecution of persons holding office in violation of said article by United States Attorneys, by writs of *quo warranto*, to take precedence of all others on the dockets of the United States Courts, and on conviction such person shall be imprisoned not more than one year, and fined not exceeding $1,000, and be forever disqualified from holding any State or Federal office.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to encourage the building of ships in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a concurrent resolution providing that the Auditing Committees of the House and the Senate shall constitute a joint committee to report a bill or bills defining the number, duties, and compensations of the employes of both Houses. Agreed to.

Mr. PRATT introduced a joint resolution relating to the Interior Department. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MORTON offered a joint resolution providing that a majority of any State Legislature shall be sufficient to ratify any amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress, and that the resignation, or withdrawal, or temporary refusal to act, of the minority shall not affect the validity of such ratification by a majority.

Mr. DAVIS objected, and the resolution went over.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON the joint resolution to provide for a joint committee to reorganize the departments, was taken up and passed.

Mr. FERRY moved to take up the joint resolution amendatory of the resolution respecting the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas, passed at the first session of the Fortieth Congress, but Mr. EDMUNDS objected, and it went over.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES the bill to reorganize the navy was then taken up. Several of the amendments reported by the Committee were agreed to.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT BILL.

The bill was still under consideration when the expiration of the morning hour brought up as unfinished business the bill to strengthen the public credit.

Mr. SPRAGUE addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. It was well calculated to injure the industries of the country, and if the policy of contraction were to be pursued it would result in the ruin of our commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests. Cotton, which had once been an American monopoly, and the chief source of our national wealth, would cease to be even a remunerative business. Congress, instead of passing this bill, might far better reconsider and undo its previous acts tying up the capital of the country and destroying its industries. He had no hope that what he said upon the subject would have any effect, but he nevertheless felt that in describing and calling attention to the financial condition of the country he was doing a greater service to the nation than he had ever before been able to do.

Mr. DAVIS renewed the amendment offered by him to the bill in the last Congress, declaring that the equitable measure of the obligation of the United States upon their outstanding bonds is the value in coin of the paper currency paid for the bonds. He spoke in advocacy of this amendment, and in opposition to the pending bill, which he said was not legitimate legislation at all, but an attempt by Congress to construe previous legislation. The amendment was rejected.

A message was received from the House that they had passed the bill to strengthen the public credit, and, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill as it passed the House was substituted for the bill before the Senate.

Mr. VICKERS offered an amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. BAYARD opposed the bill on the same grounds as in the previous debate.

Mr. CARPENTER opposed it because he was unwilling to admit that there were, or ever had been, any doubt of the honesty of the people, and because he believed that by a fair construction of the law, and a fair consideration of the circumstances under which the bonds were issued, the faith of the Government was as fully pledged as it could be. The passage of the bill now might induce some future Congress to repeal the bill, and that it would injure the credict of the nation far more than the passage of the bill could benefit it. Besides, if the country should have resumed specie payments by the time the bonds should become due, that would settle the difficulty without any legislation.

The bill was then passed in the form it had been passed by the House—yeas 42, nays 15.

At 3:35, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. STEVENS, ELA and BENTON, of New-Hampshire, and MORGAN, of Ohio, appeared and took the oath.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. POLAND—For a free system of national banking. Also, extending the time for revising and consolidating the statutes of the United States Also, to amend the Judicial system. Also, allowing the defendant in criminal cases to testify.

By Mr. KELSEY, of New-York—To authorize the building of a military and postal railway from Washington to New-York.

By Mr. HEATON—To repeal the act of July 4, 1864, reinstating the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to extend the statute of limitations in certain cases.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To regulate the method of converting gold into currency, being the act introduced by Mr. BOUTWELL at the last session, and passed by the House.

By Mr. GARFIELD—To provide for the safety of the lives of passengers at sea.

By Mr. JULIAN—To prevent further sales of the public lands, except under the Preëmption laws, &c. Also, to discourage polygamy in Utah, by granting suffrage to the women. Also, a large number of other bills.

By Mr. COBURN—To amend the National Currency act.

By Mr. FERRY—Making appropriations for harbors in Michigan.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Concerning vacancies in the Adjutant-General's Department.

By Mr. BANKS—Authorizing the New-York, New-Foundland and London Telegraph Company to land its submarine cable on the shores of the United States. Also, to create the office of a Chief Veterinary Surgeon of the United States.

By Mr. WARD—To repeal the second section of the act of 1867, which provides that all orders relating to military operations made by the President shall be issued through the General of the Army.

By Mr. MORRILL, of Pennsylvania—To modify the existing laws relative to the warehousing system.

By Mr. O'NEILL—To encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the eastern and western continents.

By Mr. STONE—Making an appropriation to remove obstructions to the navigation of Britton Bay, Md.

By Mr. KELLY—To establish an Assay Office at Helena, Montana Territory.

By Mr. SCHENCK—Relating to gold contracts. Also, to prohibit the further increase of the public debt.

By Mr. MUNGEN—Instructing the Secretary of State to inquire into the alleged arrest and imprisonment of General JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

By Mr. PAINE—To provide for the organization of a Provisional Government in Mississippi.

By Mr. HOPKINS—For the better protection of immigrant passengers at sea.

Also, by various members, a large number of bills, most of which had been before the Committees at the last session. They numbered in all 145.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the Committees as follows:

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Schenck, Hooper, Allison, Maynard, Kelly, Brooks, Orth, McCarthy, Marshall.

On Appropriations—Messrs. Dawes, Beaman, Kelsey, Washburn of Wisconsin, Lawrence, Sargent, Dickey, Niblack, Beck.

On Banking and Currency—Messrs. Garfield, Lynch, Judd, Coburn, Smith of Vermont, Parker, Lash, Cox, Jones of Kentucky.

On Reconstruction—Messrs. Butler of Massachusetts, Farnsworth, Beaman, Paine, Ward, Julian, Poland, Whittemore, Peck, Woodward, Morgan.

On Reorganization of the Civil Service—Messrs. Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Armstrong, Maynard, Kerr.

On the Ninth Census—Messrs. Stokes, Garfield, Banks, Allison, Laflin, Culkom, Wilkinson, Haldeman, Schumacher.

On the Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Wheeler, Logan, Morrill of Pennsylvania, Van Horn of Missouri, Hopkins, Buffington, Lynch, Palmer, Roots, Van Trump, Voorhees, Axtell, Wilson of Minnesota.

On Claims—Messrs. Washburn of Massachusetts, Hotchkiss, Holman, Cobb, Stokes, Ela, Dockery, Moore, Styles.

On Commerce—Messrs. Dixon, O'Neill, Ingersoll, Sawyer, Finklenberg, Benson, Conger, Holman, Potter.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Julian, Ketcham, Townsend, Fitch, Hawley, Wmans, Smith of Iowa, Wilson of Minnesota, McCormick.

On Post Offices—Messrs. Farnsworth, Ferry, Hill, Twitchell, Boyd, Tyner, Fitch, Smith, Adams.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Morrill of Pennsylvania, Ames, Sawyer, Smith of Vermont, Sanford, Upson, Morrill of Maine, Cleveland, Rice.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Wilson of Ohio, Loughridge, Fisher, Smith of Tennessee, Dyer, Benton, Crebs, Axtell, Reeves.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Clark, Van Horn, Shanks, Taffe, Bailey, Deweese, Armstrong, Mungen, Trimble.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Logan, Cobb of Wisconsin, Negley, Packard, Stoughton, Witcher, Asper, Morgan, Slocum.

On the Militia—Messrs. Shanks of Indiana, Clarke, Smythe of Iowa, Boles, Donley, Moore of Ohio, Trimble, Reading, Bird.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Cook, Welker, Williams of Indiana, Gilfillan, Boles, Hamilton, Cowles, Stone, Knott.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Bingham, Davis, Butler of Massachusetts, Cook, Peters, Mercur, Loughridge, Eldridge, Kerr.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Boyd, Ambler, Prosser, Stoughton, Witcher, Jones of North Carolina, Negley, Morrissey, McNeeley.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Coburn, Sawyer, Wilson of Ohio, Hawkins, Knapp, Donley, Jones of North Carolina, Getz, Hamill.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Blair, O'Neill, Dixon, Welker, Maynard, Washburn of Wisconsin, Swann, Knott, Potter.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Scofield, Ferry, Stevens, Ketcham, McCrary, Hale, Archer, Haight.

On Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Banks, Judd, Blair, Wilkinson, Sheldon, Willard, Ambler, Wood, Swann.

On Territories—Messrs. Cullom, Ward, Taffe, Dyer, Pomeroy, Moore of Ohio, Duval, Hambleton of Maryland, Cleveland.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Deweese, Willard, Knapp, Gilfillan, Winans, Butler of Tennessee, Price, Rogers, Smith of Oregon.

On Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Benjamin, Benton, Wilson of Ohio, Hay, Phelps, Bowen, Strickland, Bird, Sweeney.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Ingersoll, Ames, Cobb of North Carolina, Smith of Ohio, Prosser, McGrew, Wells, Winchester.

On Mines and Mining—Messrs. Ferris, Sargent, Hawkins, Strickland, Pomeroy, Duval, Roots, Dickinson, Biggs.

On Freedmen's Affairs—Messrs. Dockery, Shanks of Indiana, Bailey, Tillman, Hawley, McGrew, Moffet.

On Education and Labor—Messrs. Arnell, Beatty, Tyner, McNeely, Rogers.

On Revision of Laws—Messrs. Poland, Ferris, Blair, McCrary, Hoar, Finklenberg, Upson, Voorhees, Johnson.

On Coinage, Weights and Measures—Messrs. Heaton, Kelley, Hooper, Hill, Davis, Shaler, Griswold.

On Patents—Messrs. Jenckes, Stevens, Smith of Ohio, Tillman, Moore of Illinois, Johnson, Sanford, Van Aukon, Calkins.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Hopkins, Beatty, Smith of Tennessee, Tanner, Getz.

On Mileage—Messrs. Hawkins, Mercur, Packard, Stevenson, Fox.

On Accounts—Messrs. Cake, Arnell, Buffinton, Kelsey, Golladay.

On Expenditures in State Department—Messrs. Bailey, Hale, Twichell, Styles, Archer.

On Expenditures in Treasury Department—Messrs. Allison, Wheeler, Lash, Randall, Biggs.

On Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. Williams, Tanner, Cessna, Cobb of North Carolina, Burr.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Lynch, Cowles, Dickey, Hamill, Reeves.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department—Messrs. Moore of New-Jersey, Bingham, Hay, Benjamin, Mayham.

On Expenditures in the Interior Department—Messrs. Deweese, Bennett, Packer, Strader, Adams.

On Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs. Churchill, Ela, Phelps, Hoag, Hambleton of Maryland.

On the Rules—The Speaker, Messrs. Banks, Ferry, Garfield, Brooks.

Mr. ORTH asked to be, and was, excused from service on the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. BINGHAM, under suspension of the rules, introduced a joint resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which was passed by a vote of 99 to 32.

The bill declares the late meeting of stockholders at New-York to have been legally convened and organized, and approves its resolution of adjournment to Boston. It authorizes the Company to remove its general office from the City of New-York to either of the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Council Bluffs or Omaha. It prohibits any Court but a Circuit or District Court of the United States from enjoining the Company or appointing a receiver, &c.; and it provides that after the next annual meeting at Boston, in 1870, the Company's meetings may be held either in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, Omaha or St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. DAWES introduced the Indian Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced the bill passed by the last Congress, but not signed by the President, fixing the status of the Judge Advocates of the army, placing the number at ten. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules so as to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee on Ordnance. Negatived—yeas 92, nays 52—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. GARFIELD stated that he had voted last Friday for the bill to strengthen the public credit, and he had not been so recorded.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate concurrent resolution for a Joint Committee on the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. ARNELL moved to lay it on the table. Negatived.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Senate amendment to the House concurrent resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee on Retrenchment was then taken up. The amendment proposes that the Committee shall consist of three Senators and three members, instead of four Senators and seven members. The amendment was not concurred in.

COLORED MEN'S RIGHTS.

The Senate bill striking out the word "white" in the laws relating to the District of Columbia, and in the charters of Washington and Georgetown where it operates as a limitation of the rights of any electors to hold office or to serve as jurors.

Mr. WOOD moved its reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Negatived.

The bill was then passed—yeas 111, nays 46.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

The Senate bill to authorize the construction, extension and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into the District of Columbia was passed.

The Senate bill to prevent the extermination of the fur-bearing animals of Alaska, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a joint resolution providing for the manner of ratifying Constitutional amendments. Negatived, 84 to 44—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

SMALL COINAGE.

Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported a bill for the coinage of nickel copper-pieces of five cents and under, to contain not less than 25 or more than 33 per cent. of nickel.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment, providing that all purchases of material shall be made by public advertisement and from the lowest bidder.

Mr. KELLEY, in reply to a question of Mr. PETERS, said that the proposed coinage would be of intrinsic value, as follows: If the coins were 25 per cent. nickel, 100 five-cent pieces would cost 74 cents, and 100 three-cent pieces 45 cents; and that if they were 33 per cent. nickel 100 five-cent pieces would cost 88 cents, and 100 three-cent pieces 53 cents. He said, also, that the proposed new coins would be of more intrinsic value than the present bronze coins; at the same time, being more simple, they would be more economical to the mint.

Considerable discussion ensued, but no final action on the bill.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. WOOD presented a petition of the citizens of New-York in favor of a reduction of the tax on sheroots.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition of eight hundred citizens of New-York asking that the Constitution be so amended as to acknowledge Almighty God, the Lord Jesus Christ and the Holy Scriptures.

Mr. ORTH presented the joint resolutions of the Indiana Legislature opposing the passage of any gold contract bill, and asking for the repeal of the Civil Tenure law.

Mr. MOORE, of New-Jersey, presented six petitions for the protection of all persons engaged in navigation, from illegal taxes.

The House then, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

Fire in Fulton-street.

At 10 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the building No. 95 Fulton-street. J. SHEYLEY occupied the top floor, and his stock of tinware was destroyed, causing a loss of $2,000; C. FIEHRER, manufacturer of gold chains, and F. H. SMITH, engraver, occupying the second floor, were considerably damaged by water. The stock of PETER A. WASSEL, dealer in hardware, on the first floor, was slightly damaged by water. The building was owned by the Dutch Reformed Church, and is damaged about $1,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

General S. B. HAZELTINE, of Bakerfield, Vt., 78 years of age, has been unanimously elected Town Clerk for the fiftieth year. During that period only thirteen votes were ever cast against him for that office.

Rev. Dr. ROYES S. HOWARD, of Woodstock, Vt., has accepted the Presidency of the Norwich (Vt.) Military University, and he will enter upon his duties in July. Captain CHARLES A. CURTIS, of the United States Army has been detailed as Military Instructor.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

The Duke of Montpensier and the Throne.

LONDON, Monday, March 15.

The Duke of Montpensier declares that he does not seek the Spanish throne; that, should he be chosen King, he will accept the crown, but he wishes that the question of his election may not be made a pretext for civil war.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Petition to the Queen on the Irish Church Question—Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Monday, March 15.

A deputation, with the Mayor of Dublin at its head, proceeded to Windsor Castle this afternoon, and presented to the Queen a petition praying for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

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LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1247—Peiser vs. Rindskopf.	1417—Van Slyke vs. Hyatt.
1113—Coulter vs. Board of Education.	1423—Jewett et al. vs. Black et al.
1397—Verhuven et al vs. Manufacturers' National Bank.	1431—Kitchen et al vs. Platt.
1401—Curtis vs. Hecht et al.	1433—Keenan vs. Easton et al.
1403—Reiser vs. Zahn.	1435—Ernst vs. Brookman et al.
1409—Birmingham Iron Foundry vs. Adee, impleaded.	1437—Merriam vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1411—Stevens vs. Pacific B. Press Co.	1439—Hay vs. Carr et al.
1413—Haff et al. vs. Cushing, Rec'r Lower Hudson Steamboat Co.	1441—Benham vs. Hay et al.
	1443—Bordal et al. vs. May et al.
1415—Murdock vs. Wright et al.	1449—Morton et al. vs. Morgan et al.
	1451—Doremus vs. Shaw.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
540—Virtue vs. Kelly.	1282—Perkins vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
432—Browner vs. the Mayor, &c.	1284—Cosgrove (by guardian) vs. Ogden et al
1210—Sharkey vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1256—Mayer vs. Gaige.
1212—Brown vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1260—N. A. Life Ins. Co. vs. Swords, impl'd.
1218—Menck vs. Reynolds, impleaded, &c.	1318—Wagner vs. Evans.
1220—Connell vs. Williams et al.	1322—Bigelow Manufacturing Co. vs. Bushnell Mining Co.
1224—Homans, Jr., vs. Amerman.	1324—E. R. National Bank vs. Hamilton.
1232—Patterson vs. Virginia & Tennessee Railroad Co.	1326—Hay vs. Knevall et al
	1328—Angevine vs. Hooley, impleaded.
1234—Mills et al. vs. Orne.	1330—Rothennel et al. vs. Heckscher, Jr., et al.

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1221—Dickerson et al. vs. Wason et al.	1182—Simmons vs. Mapes.
340—Wood vs. Lefferts.	1102—Mack et al. vs. Messinger, Pres't, &c.
123—Atkins vs. Dinsmore, Pres't, &c.	960—Payne vs Livingston
1095—Poillon vs. Dorman.	901—Dobson, by G'dn, vs. Elias et al.
527—Schmidt vs. Weldon.	742—Heineman et al. vs. Heard et al.
1080—Burlingame vs. Wattles et al.	1039—Cutler vs. Lord.
772—Hinsdale vs. Moore.	190—Geller vs. Deasey.
792—Longfellow et al. vs. Devoe et al.	37—Carman et al. vs. Peters et al.
754—Atwood, Assignee, vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	168—Johnston vs. Taylor.
	393—Tag vs. Straus et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
25—Vose vs. Cowdrey et al.	26—Blatchford vs. Ross, President, &c.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
172—Henry, Ex'x, vs. People.	216—Stiner et al. vs. Stiner et al.
203—Roosevelt et al. vs. Roosevelt, Trustee.	217—Block vs. Mayer et al.
129—Worthington vs. Lockwood et al.	218—Kuh vs. Cary.
	219—Davies vs. Monks.
161—De Leyer, Assignee, vs. Pike et al.	220—Union Paper Collar Co. vs. Metropolitan Collar Co.
168—Kohler vs. Finck.	222—Bruce, Surveyor, vs. La Farge et al.
170—Weir vs. Wood et al.	
191—Walker vs. Decker.	223—Hobbs et al. vs. Eddy.
213—Farrell vs. Kelly.	224—Lockwood vs. Manice et al
214—Burstenbinder vs. U. S. Blasting Oil Co.	225—Broadway Savings Institution vs. Cutler, &c.
215—Trimble vs. Babcock.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
4—Roland vs Schaibel.	63—The Mayor, &c., vs. Ackerman.
19—Sherwood vs. Beebe.	
28—Frost vs. Pell.	64—Hoy vs. Smith.
48—Caulfield vs. Christal.	65—Blodgett vs. Dyke.
54—Fish vs. Bancrofts.	66—Schepeler vs. Preuss.
55—Barton vs. White.	67—Rorke vs. Russell.
	68—Same vs. Same.

Call No. 89—Lanata vs. Humphreys.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
421—Lampson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	697—Primrose, inf't., by Gd'n. vs. Erie Railway Co.
365—Crawford vs. Welch, Sr.	689—Dinkelspiel vs. Steinberg.
769—Gray vs. Heller.	
661—Magee vs. Cary.	737—Wagner vs. Degavals.
723—Cummings et al. vs. Schnepel et al.	307—Reinhardt vs. Strakosch.
273—Duckworth vs. Grur et al.	425—E. N. Y. and Jam. R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.
409—Coit vs. Plainer et al.	
101—Wright vs. Collyer, Adm'r., &c.	569—Eppstein et al. vs. Bowe et al.
1464—Peiser vs. Cong. B. U. R.	

Part II.—Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
254—Birdsall vs. Dorman et al.	576—Godfrey vs. Thompson.
668—Hufnagel, Admr., &c., vs. Custaler.	690—Eagan vs. Meyer.
	476—De Wolf vs. Crandell et al.
918—Stone et al. vs. Lambert et al.	678—Mahoney vs. Christadore.
930—Mann vs. Betzeman.	
960—Colt vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.	434—Kilpatrick vs. Starr.
	884—Wesson et al vs. Hunt et al.
340—Gregory, &c., vs. Roach et al.	800—Geller vs. Theiss.
722—Howell vs. Schnepel et al.	888—Hay vs. Douglas.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
506—Smith vs. Hayden.	556—Tompkins et al. vs. Compton.
532—Smyth vs. Plentony.	
436—Koenig vs. Banzer.	492—Grapanche vs. Garcia.
432—Carroll vs. Stewart.	413—Bixby vs. et al. Martinez et al.
428—Strong vs. Schroeder.	
488—Fettretch et al. vs. Rosenthal.	507—Green vs. St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co.
254—Heller vs. Kelly, Shrf.	28—Gori vs. Day.
570—Koehler vs. McGarigle.	470—Hart vs. Devlin.
	461—Loughran vs. Downing.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
885—Lienan et al. vs. Dinsmore, &c.	573—Hefland vs. Steuben.
425—Smith vs. The Mayor.	548—Cronkwright vs. Peterson.
236—Gillies vs. Lent.	791—Koeing vs. Siegar.
521—Twinge vs. Gautner.	517—Kohn vs. Towner.
193—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	171—Whiting vs. The Mayor, &c.
194—Hoover vs. Croton F. Ins. Co.	564—Schmitt vs. Elias et al.
499—Mayaz vs. Lippman.	365—Barnard vs. Harwood.
544—Cronkwright vs. Hall et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1621—Jenkins vs. Bleeker.	2097—Bradley vs. Godfrey.
2072—Kniffer vs. Jonas.	2099—Prince vs. Bolte.
2073—Rodgers vs. Hughes.	2100—Mann vs. Rocher.
2075—Lemon vs. Littell.	2102—Raynor vs. Grand & 42d-st. R. R.
2089—Thompson vs. Meyer.	
2092—Mattiran vs. Codmus.	2013—Hatch vs. Pierson.
— —Gillon vs. Knecht.	1835—Stratton vs. Munshir.
2042—Carpenter vs. Cent. Prk. N. & E. R. R.	2104—McKeon vs. Hogan.
— —Haas vs. Loeb.	2105—Odell vs. Walker.
1801—Hausman vs. Otto.	2106—Hill vs. Collins.
1876—Stachlen vs. Koppe.	2107—Robb vs. Hart.
— —Weiss vs. Boehn.	2108—Nones vs. May.
2094—Murphy vs. Dwyer.	2109—Nones vs. Muth.
2095—Barrow vs. Hayner.	2110—Ollivant vs. Jarlot.
2096—Lanman vs. Pennefether.	2111—Dunn vs. Johnson.
	2112—Russell vs. Pocofude.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Geo. Himes and John Rasher, felonious assault and battery.	6—The People vs. Fred'k S. Bogue, obtaining goods by false pretences.
2—The People vs. James Meehan, robbery.	7—The People vs. John Carter, breaking and escaping jail.
3—The People vs. James Meehan, burglary.	8—The People vs. Robert Raab, rape.
4—The People vs. Jas. Riley, burglary.	9—The People vs. Ezra Smith, obtaining goods by false pretences.
5—The People vs Geo. Wilson, James Primrose and James Devlin, burglary.	10—The People vs. Joseph Pfuller, burglary.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COLLISION AT SEA—STEAMER AND SHIP.

Esteban Amengual vs. *The Steamer Huntsville.*—This was a libel filed by the master of the Spanish ship *Nuova Aurelia*, to recover the damages sustained by her in a collision with the *Huntsville*, which occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of March 20, 1866, off the Sombrero Light, on the coast of Florida. The ship was struck on her starboard side amidships and seriously injured, the amount of damages claimed being $60,000. After the collision she was towed into Key West by the *Huntsville*. The steamer was bound from New-York to New-Orleans, the ship from Havana to New-York. The libel alleged that the wind was east; that the ship was close hauled on the starboard tack, heading north northeast, thus showing her green light to the *Huntsville* as she approached on the starboard side, and that the ship kept her course till a moment before the collision, when her helm was put to starboard, in order, if possible, to escape the blow.

The answer set up that the wind was southeast, that the steamer was steering west, and that the ship was heading east northeast when she was first seen, about a point and a half or two points on the port bow of the steamer, and being then about two miles off; that her green light was first seen, but that soon after she showed a red light, whereupon the helm of the steamer was ported; that the ship then changed her course and endeavored to cross the steamer's bows, when the steamer's engine was stopped and backed, but the collision could not be avoided.

It was contended by the claimants on the evidence, that the red side light of the ship was not in its proper position, but had been taken down and used on deck and thus was seen by the steamer and that she was thus misled.

Held by the Court—That the only theory of the collision which is consistent with the evidence is that of the libelant; every fact proved on both sides supports that theory except the statement of two of the witnesses for the steamer that the ship showed her red light; that the reference that there was a loose red light on the deck of the ship is not set up in the answer or supported by the proofs; that the weight of evidence is against the statement of the Master and second mate of the ship, that they saw a red light on the ship; that, on the evidence, the collision was caused by the steamer's persistently and negligently porting her helm and following up the ship until the collision occurred, and that she must be held liable for the damages.

For libelants, W. Marvin and C. Van Santvoord; for claimant, T. E. Stillman and E. C. Benedict.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SUIT AGAINST FOREIGN CONSUL—JURISDICTION.

Francis M. Bixby, Survivor, &c., vs. *Gerhard Janssen, Leopold Schmidt, William T. Williams and H. E. Ruperti.*—This was an action against the firm of Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti, which was brought in this Court because Leopold Schmidt was Consul of Saxony.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence the firm of Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti are not liable for the plaintiff's claim, but the firm of John W. Schmidt & Co. are liable.

That although Janssen was a member of that firm of John W. Schmidt & Co., yet Leopold Schmidt was not a member, and this Court has not, therefore, jurisdiction to enter judgment against Janssen.

Decree for defendants.

For plaintiff, Spaulding & Richardson; for defendants, H. D. Lapaugh.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

MINOR CASES.

Commissioner BETTS issued a warrant for the arrest of Thomas Pomphrey charged by George L. Morton, Captain of the steamship *United States*, with attempting to create a revolt on the 12th of March, while on the passage from New-Orleans to New-York. Pomphrey was held in $250 bail for examination on Wednesday.

United States vs. *Willis.*—Willis is indicted for sending obscene letters, &c., by mail. Nothing was done in this case yesterday except an argument by the defence that the evidence was insufficient. The examination is to be continued on Thursday.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Commissioner Jones.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

The examination in the case of the alleged drawback frauds was resumed yesterday.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Jerome H. C. Reisenberger was recalled and testified as follows: To Mr. Goldsmith, counsel for Theriot, I received in cash altogether about $1,000, and I did not know of Theriot receiving any commission.

To Mr. McDonald, counsel for Wilson—Did not know of Wilson receiving any commission.

To Mr. Parris—I had a conversation with Wilson last Fall at No. 1 Barclay-street, and he said he heard there was to be an investigation about the claim.

To Mr. Noyes—Between forty and fifty claims had been put through up to the Fall of 1867; of those, Wilson, he thought, had cashed about four; I only saw his signature on four of them; I never heard of his receiving a commission except on those four; Wilson's indorsement was on about fifteen checks, but those were claims with which I had nothing to do.

To Mr. Hollis, counsel for Laidlaw—The last claims I have testified to were put through after my second interview with Mr. Young; when I heard there was likely to be trouble I went to my counsel, Mr. Van Noyes, and then to Mr. Noyes' counsel in this case; when I called on Mr. Tracy he said he had the papers relating to it for thirteen days.

To Mr. Webster, counsel for J. L. Korn—Of the forty or fifty claims I have spoken of, the average amount was about $600 or $700; my claims seldom amounted to more than $1,000 or $1,100 each; the drafts came through the Post Office to a box we had; my share was about one-fourth on the gross amount; I did not always receive as much as that; there was one deduction I remember of $1,200, which was paid to a man who had got a forged seal.

To Mr. Noyes—(a number of drafts were handed to witness) Nos. 1,833, 2,383, 1,714, these were not received in payment for claims and handed to Mr. Whimster subsequent to the Fall of 1867; the claims in the name of R. L. Kitchen were made up by me and handed to Wilson, when the expenses in these cases were made up; Wilson generally occupied the desk facing me.

To the Commissioner—I only know by supposition of Wilson getting any share in the claims as a partner or otherwise except in the way of commission; I do not know anything about it.

A. M. Wood testified as follows: Examined by Mr. Hollis, counsel for Laidlaw—I was connected with the internal revenue from September, 1862, to August, 1868; I had a branch office in New-York; Mr. Walker was my deputy then; he remained there until the Fall of 1865; my district was the Second District, and my branch office in New-York was taken into the office of Mr. Warren; I had another deputy there; Mr. Laidlaw and Mr. Warren were the heads of the office; I took the business connected with exports and drawbacks from the New-York back to the Brooklyn office in the Spring of 1866; Mr. Laidlaw then acted as my deputy, and he had charge of the Bond Department in the "home" office as I called it, and was in charge of it to the last of March, 1867; after that I appointed him a storekeeper, and subsequently he reached the warehouse; Mr. Birkett succeeded Mr. Laidlaw; he tendered his resignation, and he remained there until Mr. Birkett became familiar with the business; during the year from March, 1866, to April, 1867, Mr. Aymar and Mr. Laidlaw were made parties during the absence of myself and Mr. Aymar; Mr. Laidlaw had the right to give an official signature; I have known Mr. Laidlaw for twenty years; I first knew him in the Fourteenth Regiment; he acted as my Adjutant.

Q. Is that signature genuine? A.—Counterfeit; that is, so much as this, if that signature was brought to me I should not recognize it.

Mr. Millhouse was Mr. Laidlaw's deputy; he is since dead; during the war I have seen Mr. Laidlaw write and know his signature.

Claim 57,190 shown to witness.

Q.—Do you know whose signature that is? A.—No, Sir; that is, I should unhesitatingly say it is a forgery; it is not Mr. Laidlaw's handwriting.

Claim No. 57,813 handed to witness.

Q.—Do you know whose signature that is? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is it Mr. Laidlaw's? A.—No, Sir; it is a worse forgery than the other.

Claim No. 51,346 also handed to witness.

Q.—Do you know whose signature that is? A.—No, Sir; it is not Mr. Laidlaw's.

Claim No. 47,379 handed to witness.

Q.—Is that a genuine signature of Laidlaw? A.—No, Sir; counterfeit.

Claim No. 48,104 handed to witness.

Cross-examined—I am positive I should not recognize those signatures as Laidlaw's, not that I am expert; (Claim No. 45,741 being shown to witness;) I think that is a better forgery than the others.

Thomas S. Dakin testified as follows: I have known Laidlaw for about ten years, and know his signature; did not know his signature on the same claim as shown to the former witness.

Claim No. 47,379 was shown to witness.

Q.—Do you know whose signature that is? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is it Mr. Laidlaw's? A.—No, Sir.

[Colonel Ward stated that he should be unable to testify as to the seal which had been used, without comparing the papers with the seal in Mr. Torrey's office; it is the same seal which was used then, with the exception that Mr. Torrey's name was now used.]

Cross-examined—I have never been called upon to testify as an expert in regard to handwriting; I have made something of a study of the characteristics of signatures in order that I might not pay money where I ought not to.

Claim No. 47,379 was shown to witness.

Q.—Now how do you know that is Mr. Laidlaw's signature? A.—I know it for the same reason that I know you are not the Commissioner.

Q.—Any other reason? A.—From its general appearance; I am more familiar with Laidlaw's signature than with that of any other person.

Mr. Hollis here raised the point as to whether this was to be regarded as direct or cross-examination on the part of the Government. He (Mr. Hollis) had not examined witness in regard to his being an expert. The Commissioner said Mr. Hollis was at liberty to ask any more questions he saw fit.

John L. Spader testified as follows: I reside in Brooklyn; have lived here forty years; I am Cashier of Central Bank; I knew L. L. Laidlaw; he kept an account there; checks drawn on that bank most generally passed through my hands; I know his signature: I have seen him write.

Claim No. 51,190 was shown to witness.

Q.—Is that Laidlaw's signature? A.—No, I think not.

Q.—Would you pay a check on that signature? A.—No, I think not; he would get it on that.

Claims Nos. 57,813, 48,104, 47,316 and 57,347 were shown to witness, who pronounced that the signatures purporting to be Laidlaw's were forgeries.

I have been in the banking business for sixteen years as paying teller and cashier.

Cross-examined—Most of the signatures are poor imitations; there is a lack of character about the "Ls;" know nothing of Laidlaw's handwriting except by his signatures. Laidlaw might disguise his handwriting so that I could not recognize it.

Samuel S. Aymar testified as follows: From March, 1866, to April, 1867, I was a Deputy Collector under Colonel Wood; I had Silas Brown to assist me; my desk was about twenty-five or thirty feet from me; in the absence of Mr. Wood and Mr. Laidlaw I should give an official signature; when Laidlaw was absent, temporarily absent, I requested the parties to wait, but when he had gone for the day, I would sign for him; I was deputized to do that.

(Claim No. 45,805 was shown to witness; it was signed by the witness;) I recognize it as mine; in the Fall of 1866 there was a great deal of business done in our office; both Mr. Laidlaw and Mr. Millhouse were very busy; so much so that I heard both of them say they did not know how they would get through it.

Cross-examined.—I never signed Mr. Laidlaw's name; I always signed my own.

To the Commissioner—I never made any investigation as to whether the papers were correct; they were brought to me by Mr. Millhouse, and certified as being correct, so I signed them; I should say the date of certificate on claim 45,805 is in the hand-writing of Mr. Millhouse; the writing in the body of the certificate I am not acquainted with. (Claim No. 51,190 was shown to witness;) neither the filling in nor the date are in the hand-writing of any person I know; the seal in our office did not make a very distinct impression, and we never sealed blanks before they were signed.

Solomon A. Henriques testified as follows: I reside in New-York; have lived there since 1863; I am in the tea trade; have known Dickinson since the Summer of 1863; I know him very well; he boarded with me in the Summer of 1865; I know his handwriting; am acquainted with his signature. (Claim No. 47,303, bearing signature of G. M. Thompson was shown to witness) the writing is similar in character to Dickinson's, but rather bolder. (No. 46,934, bearing signature of J. F. Rogers, on paper A, was shown) it is nothing like it, neither on the second paper nor on the affidavit; Dickinson in 1866 was clerk in the retail store of A. T. Stewart; after that he retailed books; after that he told me he had been offered employment in the office of Mr. Reisenberger, to receipt claims for drawbacks, and that he had accepted it; he was there three or four months, and left in the Summer of 1867, and then went into the country.

Cross-examined—I did not have charge of Dickinson's affairs when he went into the country; did not know that he had any affairs for me to take charge of; he left Stewart's store in the Fall of 1866.

To the Commissioner—I have seen Mr. Dickinson write, I have also received letters from him, not over two, and have seen him write one or two orders in my office; four or five papers would probably cover all I have seen; I have had no occasion to judge of the genuineness of his handwriting.

At this point the case was adjourned until to-day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 15.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE EXPRESS LITIGATION NOT TERMINATED—COUNTER AFFIDAVITS—IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

Charles B. Harris vs. *Elmore P. Ross, President, &c., et al.*—This case came up again yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. The defendants' counsel offered a discontinuance of the action by the plaintiff Harris.

At the same time the assailants presented to the Court a petition sworn to by Wm. C. Williams, owner of fifty shares of stock, to be brought in as a party plaintiff; also a complaint in the nature of a supplemental bill, but original in its character, since it asked that Mr. Harris be restrained from discontinuing his suit. They read in support of their motion the following affidavits, which are interesting as showing the connection of Harris with this action:

Orlando W. Joslyn, being sworn, deposes that he has heard read the affidavit made in this action by Charles B. Harris on the 5th of March, 1869; that on the 17th of February last Harris called at his office, and upon being introduced to deponent, said in substance that he had been talking with Mr. C. S. Joslyn, a brother of this deponent, in relation to the Merchants' Union Express Company, of which Company he said he was a stockholder, and in regard to the commencement of proceedings against the directors of said Company, deponent informed Harris that several of his customers were largely interested as stockholders in said Company; that their stock had been purchased at a price much higher than market price; that they had been informed that the affairs of said Company had been badly and fraudulently managed by the directors, and that they, as shareholders, had the right to compel an accounting to the stockholders for the misappropriation of the Company's funds, and that said clients of this deponent were anxious to commence an action for the purposes aforesaid; that for the purpose of avoiding any question, it would be better to have as plaintiff some one who was an original stockholder, and who had never consented to the consolidation, and who had not changed his stock; that Harris thereupon informed him that he had been in the employ of the American Express Company and of the Merchants' Union Express Company for twelve years past, and that his entire savings during that time had been invested in the stock of the last-named Company; that he had subscribed for twenty shares thereof, and paid all the assessments up to thirty-five per cent. thereon; and that he was then the owner and holder of said stock; that he was very much dissatisfied with what the managers had done in consolidating with the American Express Company; that on account of the mismanagement of the managers of said Company, his stock had so depreciated in value that he could realize but little more than half of the money he had originally invested; that he felt much aggrieved, and would like to join other parties who were similarly situated, in commencing a suit for the purpose of investigating the action of said directors, and of contesting the legality of such consolidation with the American Express Company. Deponent then informed Harris that deponent's principals did not desire to be put forward as the plaintiffs on the record unless compelled to do so, and that if he was willing that the action should be brought in his name for the benefit of himself and the other stockholders for the purposes aforesaid, would introduce him to their lawyers, who were acquainted with the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company; deponent advised Harris not to commence such action unless he was in earnest and intended, as they did, to prosecute the suit with vigor and to a final termination; that Harris replied that he was in earnest and would fight it out to the end with the others; Harris said to deponent that inasmuch as the stock he owned was small in amount compared with that of others, and by appearing as the plaintiff he would expose himself to much trouble and annoyance and would incur the enmity of the managers of the Company, who were very influential throughout the State; he had more at stake than the nominal amount of his stock and ought to be considered accordingly, and ought to realize more than his proportionate part based on the actual amount of stock, but deponent declined to make him any promise that he should realize any more than its proportionate benefit with the other shareholders who were or might become interested in the action, but stated to him (Harris) that in deponent's opinion it would be better to have this matter arranged at the termination of the action, and that it was not improbable that he would secure not only the amount to be had in view, but more, and perhaps double it; deponent then again advised Harris not to unite with these shareholders in said action, unless he was really desirous of so doing for the purposes aforesaid, and fully intended to push his action to final judgment for the benefit of said stockholders and himself, saying to him that said stockholders did not want any one to commence an action in their interest who could be influenced if approached by said managers, or bribed to withdraw the suit; Harris then stated to deponent, in reply, that he did desire to commence this action, and that said managers or directors had not money enough to buy him off; that Harris then informed him that his stock was at his brokers, who had advanced him a small sum of money, holding said stock as collateral security for the payment thereof, and asked deponent to advance him a small sum to enable him to pay off said loan, and take up the stock; and as he was here at an expense, he wished deponent to make a further advance; that he particularly wanted $500, and appealed to deponent to let him have the sum as a matter of great accommodation to him, and deponent thereupon made him a loan of $500, taking his stock as collateral security for the repayment thereof, and that this is all the money which deponent ever paid or promised to pay Harris, and deponent has ever since retained and still holds said stock; that after Harris obtained the stock he went with deponent to the office of the attorneys mentioned in said affidavit, when the complaint in this action was prepared and duly verified by Harris; that several days after the action had been commenced Harris called at deponent's office and applied for a loan of $1,000, saying that he had an opportunity to go into business, and proposing to give deponent his notes to secure the repayment of that sum; but deponent immediately and positively declined to make him this or any other further loan, and told him it was utterly useless for him to apply to defendant for any money; that the statements of Harris in his affidavit that after the preparation of the complaint herein had been commenced, he, Harris, returned to deponent's office, and it was then and there (using the language of said affidavit) "agreed between them that deponent should be paid the sum of $5,000 at the successful termination of this suit, or when a receiver should be appointed, deponent being then assured by Joslyn that a receiver would be appointed before Saturday night, and that it was all fixed"—is utterly untrue, and deponent denies the same; that deponent did not, at the time stated in Harris' affidavit, nor at any other time, agree to pay Harris $5,000 at the successful termination of this suit, or when a receiver should be appointed, or at any other time, or that deponent stated to him that a receiver would be appointed before Saturday, or that it was all fixed, but that what deponent did say in that regard was a mere expression of belief or opinion, that the Court could not on the testimony furnished refuse to grant the application of the shareholders, and that probably the whole matter would be disposed of before that time. The deponent further says that the statement of Harris in his affidavit that deponent informed him "that Clarence A. Seward, Esq., the attorney for the Adams Express Company, was engaged in this case in the interest of the Company, and was at that time taking some examinations in this case at the office of Burrill, Davison & Burrill," is utterly untrue and without any foundation whatever; and deponent says that Mr. Seward never did, to his knowledge or belief, take such examinations; he says further that it is untrue as stated in the affidavit that he, the deponent, has had extensive business relations with the Adams Express Company, or that he has had any business relations with that Company for more than a year past; or that he is or has been within the last twelve months indebted to that Company largely or at all; deponent denies the statement made by Harris in his affidavit that Harris stated to the deponent that he thought that as an injunction had been granted in this case he ought to have an advance of $1,000; and that deponent told him he was going to the Adams Express office and would see about it; and denies that any such conversation took place; he further says that the statement of Harris in his affidavit that subsequently, and on the same day, deponent saw him and stated that he had seen some of the parties and would give a definite answer at one o'clock, and that thereupon at the time mentioned he returned to deponent's office and deponent stated to him that it would be all right, is also untrue; deponent further says that at the time of Harris' application the deponent told Harris that he had to attend the meeting of the directors of a steamship company, and that deponent had no time to talk to him, but that he would be back at one o'clock; that Harris came at one o'clock; that on deponent's return to his office he found a message which required his absence for a few minutes, and that he desired Harris to wait; that on deponent's return he declined to loan Harris $1,000; that deponent did not state to him that it would be all right, or any words to that effect; deponent further says that the statement of Harris in his affidavit, that on one occasion, when in the office of deponent, John Hoey, Superintendent of Adams Express Company, came in and talked with deponent in reference to this and other similar litigations, and that deponent so informed Harris immediately thereafter, or at any other time, is utterly untrue. The deponent further denies the statement in the affidavit of Harris that deponent said to Harris, on more than one occasion, that Harris must not get into a situation where deponent could not settle this litigation. The deponent also says that it is untrue, as stated in the affidavit of Harris, that no stockholder had united with Harris in this action, or that this suit was brought at the instigation of or in the interest of the Adams Express Company, or of any persons who were speculators in stock, or that the suit was brought at the instigation of, or in the interest of any other parties than actual *bona fide* shareholders or in any other manner than hereintofore mentioned; deponent further says that on the day above mentioned when Harris came to the office of deponent and requested a loan of $1,000 as above stated, and after the refusal thereof by the deponent, that Harris stated to this deponent that he was offered a situation upon some freight line in Cincinnati at a salary of $2,500 per annum, and that if he accepted he must leave New-York that evening at six o'clock; deponent advised Harris to accept that proposition immediately, and thereupon deponent went with Harris to the office of his attorney to see if anything was needed of him preliminary to his going; that while at the attorney's office Harris said he disliked leaving New-York, and he had hoped to find something to do here, and then asked if there was not some situation that deponent could assist him in getting; that deponent said to him that he could get him a situation upon a steamship plying between this port and Havana; that if he preferred staying here until he could obtain some employment he might draw upon deponent at the rate of $200 per month, but unless he obtained other employment in the meantime, on the following Tuesday deponent would give him a position as assistant purser on the steamship; deponent further says that it is untrue that on several occasions deponent spoke to Harris about getting a place for him in the Adams Express Company, or said he could or would do so; that on one of the occasions referred to, said Harris stated he had been offered a situation at the West, but that he preferred to remain in New-York; that he had been a long time in the express business and was perfectly familiar with it, and would be pleased if he could get a situation in one of the express companies in New-York rather than go away; and in that connection the Adams Express Company was mentioned; that subsequently Harris asked deponent if he had applied for him in the Adams Express Company, and deponent replied that he had not; that the allegation in Harris's affidavit that deponent agreed with him that Harris should have a salary at the rate of $2,500 a year and his expenses during the pendency of this suit, and $5,000 when a receiver should be appointed, is untrue; that Harris had upon several occasions said to deponent that he had been repeatedly sent for on behalf of the defendants, who are officers of the Merchants' Union Express Company; that deponent asked their object, and Harris said they pretended to need an explanation in reference to a small package of money that was missing, but that they really wished to see him in reference to this action, and the impression left on deponent's mind was that the reason of his being sent for was a desire of the defendants to arrange the matter of this litigation in some way which, while it should be satisfactory to Harris, would cause the termination of the litigation adversely to the rights of the other parties; that these statements were originally made by Harris to deponent, and on one of the occasions when Harris had made such statement he asked deponent if he believed he (Harris) would receive $5,000 if this suit was successful, and deponent said he thought he might; that at this time deponent's suspicions in regard to the fidelity of Harris had been aroused, and the proceedings in the action had been attended with much trouble and expense, and deponent thought it advisable to yield a seeming compliance with what he deemed an extortionate demand rather than to endanger and expose to sacrifice the interests of those shareholders for whose benefit the action was commenced; that this was the only time or manner at or in which that sum was mentioned, or in any way assented to; that it is not true that deponent asked Harris if he would be willing to commence a suit to break up the consolidation provided it was made an object for him, and would pay him; that it is also untrue that deponent asked him if he would go in with deponent and others to break up the consolidation, and that Harris said he would if it were made an object; that Harris, in his affidavit, has misrepresented and perverted what took place between them; that the understanding with Harris was clear and distinct, and that this action should be prosecuted for the benefit of the stockholders of the Merchants' Union Express Company, represented by deponent, who had not assented to the consolidation, and such others as chose to come in, and that no disposition of the action should be made without consulting with them or without their concurrence, and that such stockholders were to participate in the control and management of the suit, and Harris agreed that he would do nothing in the suit without their concurrence. Deponent further says that in what he has done as above stated he believed, and still believes that there was nothing objectionable or that was not strictly right or proper.

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM B. DINSMORE.

Mr. Dinsmore swears that he is the President of the Adams Express Company, and has been such for several years; that he does not know Charles B. Harris, never saw him to his knowledge, and never had any connection with him, directly or indirectly; that it is untrue that this action was commenced at the instigation of, or in the interests of, the Adams Express Company, and that that Company have not had and have not now any connection with, or interest in the suit; that they have had nothing to do with it; that it is not true that the Adams Express Company have extensive or any business transactions with O. W. Joslyn; that Mr. Joslyn is not and has not been indebted to the Adams Express Company; that that Company have never agreed or promised to give Harris employment, nor has the subject ever been suggested so far as deponent knows; that deponent has never had any communication or intercourse with the said O. W. Joslyn in regard to this action.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN HOEY.

John Hoey made oath to the effect that he had heard read the affidavit of Chas. B. Harris, and that the statements, so far as they relate to deponent, are untrue, except that he admits he is the Superintendent of the Adams Express Company; that he does not know the plaintiff, Charles B. Harris, and never had any interview with him, nor did any interview ever take place between defendant and O. W. Joslyn in the presence of Harris, and deponent never saw Harris to the best of his knowledge and belief; that it is untrue that he had any conversation with said Joslyn in Joslyn's office or elsewhere in reference to this action; that the statements in the affidavit to the effect that deponent went into Joslyn's office and talked with him in reference to this litigation is untrue, and it is also untrue that this action is brought at the instigation of or in the interest of the Adams Express Company or those in any way connected with it, or that the Adams Express Company has any interest in or connection with this action; that it is untrue that said Joslyn is indebted to the Adams Express Company in a large or any sum of money, and Joslyn has not been indebted to said company in any amount whatever in connection with any Merchants' Union Express Company stock transactions, and Joslyn is not now nor has he ever been indebted to said company; that no transactions have been had between said company, deponent and Joslyn in respect to any of the matters involved in this action.

The defendants read an affidavit that Mr. Williams did not now appear on the books as owner of the stock. In reply to this, plaintiff's counsel read an affidavit that Williams had been an original subscriber, and that he had, though he had from time to time changed his stock, always held that number of shares.

The Court, after some discussion among counsel, decided that there was a question preliminary to the merits of the motion as to whether the new plaintiff, Mr. Williams, could come in in the suit by Mr. Harris after Harris had attempted to discontinue the suit, and this preliminary motion is to be argued on Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

Mr. Stoughton, Mr. Burrill, Mr. C. A. Seward, and Ex-Judges Pierrepont and Strong for plaintiff; Ex-Judges Van Vorst, Comstock and Porter, and Messrs. Sewell and Pierce for defendants; Mr. Reynolds for receiver.

SUPREME COURT — CIRCUIT — PART II.—MARCH 15.

Before Judge Barnard and a Jury.

VERDICT AGAINST THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Archie Long vs. *The New-York Central Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff in this action sought to recover the value of five hundred empty pork barrels, valued at $2 85 each. An arrangement was made with the agents of the Company for their transportation from Buffalo to New-York in November, 1866. The plaintiff's understanding was that the barrels were to be transported at 60 cents per 100 pounds, actual weight; the defendants' version of the contract was that it was to be the estimated weight, which was, that each barrel weighed 100 pounds. There was no dispute but that the actual weight of each barrel was forty pounds. When the goods arrived here by the "Swiftsure Line," a bill of $300 was presented. The plaintiff demurred, and finally the goods were stored for the account and at the risk of the plaintiff. Hence this suit. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff and against the Railroad Company for $1,654 58.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Miller, Peet & Opdyke; for the defendants, Mr. Fairchild.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—MARCH 15.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

VERDICT AGAINST ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Asa F. Cochran vs. *Wm. B. Dinsmore, President, &c.*—This was an action to recover for goods lost in a safe at the time of the burning of the steamer *Bio Bio* when near New-Orleans. This is the second trial. The same case was before the Circuit in April, 1867. After a brief deliberation, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $7,100.

For plaintiff, Mr. S. P. Nash; for defendants, Messrs. E. W. Stoughton & Mr. Seward.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE FORGED CHECK ON THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The People ex rel. Burnton et al. vs. *Peter B. Sweeney, Chamberlain, &c.*—Our readers will perhaps remember that in April, 1867, a draft purporting to have been drawn by the Board of Education on the City Chamberlain for $17,500, in favor of one A. D. Collins or bearer, was presented and paid at the Broadway Bank. When the check-book of the Board of Education was next balanced, this check was pronounced a forgery. The case to-day came before the Court on a *mandamus* to compel the bank to pay a draft drawn by J. S. & J. W. Burnton for $1,414 92. The Board refuse to pay it, as we understand, on the ground that there are no funds to meet it unless credit is given to the alleged forged check. On motion of counsel, the argument on the merits was postponed to Thursday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 15.

Before Chief Justice Barbour and a Jury.

CONSTRUCTION OF A LEASE.

Coit vs. *Plainer.*—The assignor of defendant leased from plaintiff a three-story house. Subsequently plaintiff added another story to the premises, of which defendant, the assignee of the original lessee, assumed occupancy but refused to pay rent on the ground that by operation of law it was covered by the former lease. No evidence was produced on the part of plaintiff showing a privity of contract between the parties to pay the rent for this portion of the premises, and for which this suit is brought. Plaintiff having rested his case, counsel for defendant moved for a non-suit. Judge BARBOUR said: Even if it had appeared in testimony that the lessee had requested the addition of the fourth story to the house, and agreed to pay rent for it beyond that agreed on in the lease on record, there would still be a grave question whether the plaintiff could recover against the assignee of that lease, and would not be concluded by the terms of the lease. But not even that appears, and the common law rule that a lease conveys possession from the centre of the earth to the heavens above must prevail, and the plaintiff cannot recover. Counsel for plaintiff said he had come quite recently into the case. There had been a former suit in which Judge Garvin had rendered a decision, which he (counsel) thought had disposed of the questions of law involved, and he felt really taken by surprise by his Honor's decision. The Court deemed it probable that counsel was so taken by surprise, and therefore allowed a juror to be withdrawn and the trial to proceed over again, either at this term or the next, as defendant should elect, on payment by him of the costs of the term.

Defendant's counsel accepted these terms, and the cause was set for retrial to-morrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—MARCH 15.

Before Judge Fithian and a Jury.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Isabella L. Manderville vs. *Edward Birmingham.*—The plaintiff in this case, a somewhat interesting widow, who said her mother could tell her age better than she herself, sues the defendant for $10,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by her through his failure to fulfill an oft-repeated promise that "they twain should be one flesh." In 1861 her first husband was lost at sea, and soon after, meeting the defendant, (an acquaintance of twenty years,) in Broadway, he sought to soothe her lacerated feelings by the wish "that she would have better luck next time." This expression, the plaintiff assumed to be big with serious meaning, and the acquaintance thus renewed has ended in the present action. The case has been barely begun, and will be continued to-morrow.

C. Nagle for plaintiff; Sackett, Webster & Sackett for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 15.

CHURCH-STREET EXTENSION.

This was a suit to dispossess for non-payment of rent in which a question of title arose. The property was included in the Church-street extension, but has not hitherto been used by the City for that purpose. Defendants continued to occupy the premises but refused to pay rent to the former owner on the ground that on the adoption of the report of the Commissioners, the title to the property and its rents and profits became vested in the City. The General Term sustained the decision of the Court below that the fee does not pass until the City applies the property to the purpose for which it has been taken.

As there are many other property-holders on the line of this and other street extensions, they will be interested in the following opinion on this question rendered by Judge Jones, Judges Monell and Fithian concurring:

Theodosius Strang vs. *The New-York Rubber Company.*—Opinion.—The act of 1813 provides (P. L. of 1813, vol. 2, p. 414) that on the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall become and be seized in fee of all the lands, hereditaments, tenements and premises described in such report that shall or may be so required for the purpose of opening, laying out and forming, extending, enlarging or otherwise improving the street or avenue so to be opened, laid out and formed, extended, enlarged or improved, the same to be appropriated, converted and used to and for such purpose accordingly; and therefore the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or any person or persons acting under their authority, may immediately or at any time thereafter, take possession of the same, or any part or parts thereof, without any suit or proceeding at law for that purpose: *In Trust* nevertheless that the same be appropriated and kept open for or as part of a public street, avenue, square or place forever, in like manner as the other public streets, avenues, squares and places are and of right ought to be." It is clear from this that the fee is passed simply to feed the specified trust, and that the corporation takes the fee simply as trustee upon and for that trust. An acceptance of the trust is always a condition precedent to the passing of the legal title which is designed to feed it. Such acceptance may be either express or implied, and if one be under legal obligation to accept, his acceptance would be implied from that fact. Under the law of 1813 an acceptance of the trust, at the expiration of four months from the date of the confirmation of the report, and perhaps at the date of the report, would be implied from the fact of their petitioning for the opening, &c., of the street, &c., and from the obligation imposed on them by that law of paying for the land taken at the expiration of that four months. But the Act of 1818 (Laws of 1818, p. 196,) appears to me to allow the Corporation at least eighteen months in which to accept the trust. That act is as follows:

"That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York may suspend the opening, extending, enlarging, altering and improving of any street, road, avenue or public place which may be ordered to be opened, extended, enlarged or altered in the said City, in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York into one act,' for such time or times as they shall think proper, not exceeding fifteen months in the whole, after the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessments; *and further*, That the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty shall not be required to pay any sums of money which may be awarded to any person on account of the opening, extending, enlarging, altering and improving of any such street, road, avenue or public place, until the expiration of four months after the expiration of the time or times which may be appointed by them as aforesaid, for carrying the said improvements into effect."

The trust upon which the land is to be received is to open, &c., the contemplated street, &c., and keep it open for and as a public street. The act of 1818 expressly authorises the Corporation to defer entering on this trust for a period not exceeding eighteen months from the confirmation of the report, and does not require the land taken to be paid for until after the expiration of four months from the time appointed by it for entering on its trust. There can be no acceptance prior to the expiration of that time, therefore, implied from the petitioning for the opening of the street or the obligation to pay for the land. Indeed, the act of 1818 contemplates an express acceptance by an affirmative act, if the Corporation intends to accept at a period prior to the expiration of the eighteen months; for in that event it makes the payment date from the time fixed by it by an affirmative act for entering on the performance of its duty. I am satisfied that this is the proper construction to be given to the provisions in question, contained in the acts of 1813 and 1818. Since then the corporation did not accept the trust during the fifteen months. The fee did not pass during that period. This view gains great strength from the fact that except upon this construction the act of 1818 would be unconstitutional, as taking private property for public use without just compensation for it would result in taking from the owner of property the use of it for the period of fifteen months without giving him any compensation therefor, because the period during which the corporation might, under the act of 1818, delay the opening it and the payment for the land being indefinite, the Commissioner would be unable to adjust the damages for the deprivation of the use of the property for that uncertain period, and no substitute is provided for a compensation for such deprivation in the way of interest on the amount awarded for the value of the land. The primary rule that the language of the Legislature is, if possible, to be interpreted in such manner as to make it consistent with the Constitution, (Bloodgood vs. M. & H. R. R. Co., 18 W., p. 19,) is applicable to the provision in question, and calls for the construction I have given to them. A further suggestion may be made. For a long time it was a mooted point whether an act which authorized the taking of private property for public use, before actual payment of a just compensation therefor, was constitutional. It was, however, finally settled that if certain and ample provision be made by law so that the owner can coerce payment of the compensation adjusted and awarded to him through the judicial tribunals, or otherwise, without any unreasonable or unnecessary delay, the constitutional requirement for the making of just compensation is sufficiently satisfied. (People *vs.* Hayden, 6 Hill, p. 361.) This is substituting means for enforcing payment in place of actual payment. Before such means can operate as a substitute, they must become perfected and ripened so as to vest in the owner a present right of enforcement. Until that time he has neither actual compensation by payment, nor the substitute for it—a right to enforce payment. On the principle, then, that a right to enforce payment is equivalent (so far as a constitutional requirement is concerned) to actual payment, payment is not made until such right has matured and become operative; and consequently the lands do not pass until that event occurs. It follows that as under the act of 1818 the right to enforce payment does not mature until four months after the expiration of the time which the Corporation may appoint for opening, &c., or until nineteen months after the confirmation of the report, the lands do not pass until one or the other of those events occur. It is certainly sufficiently onerous to hold by construction that one's land may be taken without his consent and he be paid therefor by a right of action resulting perhaps in litigation, without pushing the construction further, and holding that he may be deprived of his property for a longer or shorter period without even a right of action for compensation. In cases of great public emergency it may be that private property may be taken not only without making immediate compensation, but also without even providing a means whereby such compensation may be enforced. To what extent such doctrine may extend, and to what cases it is applicable, it is not now material to inquire, as the present is clearly not a case of great public emergency. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Lee and Alvord for appellant; John E. Parsons for respondent.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 15.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the application of Margaret Hughes, &c.; reference ordered to inquire as to the facts stated in the petition and report.

By Judge Sutherland.

Parves et al. *vs.* Minturn et al.; see memorandum.

In the matter of confirming a certain deed made by John Orser, late Sheriff, &c.; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 15.

By Judge Jones.

Georgiana M. Gray *vs.* Stephen H. Gray; motion denied without costs.

James M. Smith *vs.* Jacob Duschardt; motion denied with $10 costs.

Charles A. Galinore *vs.* Charles F. Galinore; motion granted and cause referred.

Frederick B. Weiss *vs.* N. Wolling; motion granted.

John E. Robinson *vs.* Robert Borell et al.; motion granted.

Daniel C. Baker *vs.* Theodore S. Kent; motion granted and cause referred.

Doretha Dilger *vs.* Charles H. McGuire et al.; demurrer sustained.

National Gaslight Company of New-York *vs.* James O'Brien et al.; motion to vacate injunction granted without costs.

Joseph Freck *vs.* John White et al.; motion granted on terms. (See memorandum with Special Term Clerk.)

Daniel Winart *vs.* John G. Sumerman, et al.; motion granted.

Clark *vs.* Clark; papers on motion to commit for contempt wanted.

Peter J. Bowmer *vs.* Charlotte Bowmer; plaintiff fined $10 costs for the contempt in not paying alimony.

By Judge Freedman.

David Winehanse *vs.* Frederick Johnson et al.; judgment for plaintiff.

The Same *vs.* The Same; motion denied with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 15.

By Judge Barrett.

Frey *vs.* Schlusselblum; bail reduced to $2,500.

In the matter of accounting of Seymour C. Palmer, assignee, &c., *vs.* Garrett B. Benson; decree granted.

Hogan *vs.* O'Gorman; motion granted; let an attachment issue bailable in $100.

Aaron *vs.* Goodspeed; the answer must be stricken out, unless the defendant pay all the referee's fees which have been incurred, and $10 costs of this motion, within five days from the service of a copy of this order, and attend before said referee upon an early day to be fixed, and upon such other days as the referee may direct, and submit to examination under the rulings of such referee.

For other Law Reports see Eighth Page.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 15, 1869.

$1,000	U.S. 5-20 R. '62..	114¼	200	Cum. Coal Pref., bet. call	37
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C.' 62..	120			
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'65,	117⅞	100	Quicksilver	24
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64..	115⅝	100	Penn. Coal Co. b.c.	217
10,000	do	115¾	30	Mer. Union Ex...	16¼
60,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	113¾	200	N. Y. Cen	159¾
			400	do	159⅞
95,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67..	113⅞	200	do.....b3	159¾
60,000	do.....s3	113¾	15	Hudson	139¾
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅝	300	do.....b60	141¾
1,000	N.Y. St. 7s, Bty. L	100	100	do.....c	140
			50	Harlem	137
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	66¾	200	Mich. So. R	97⅝
4,000	do	66½	100	Lake Shore	106
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	65¼	80	do	106¼
5,000	do.....2d call	65½	300	Chic. & N.W	82
5,000	N. Car. 6s, new	58¾	100	do.....b30	82⅛
1,000	N. C. State 6s.	63¾	200	do.....b60	83
35,000	Mo. St. 6s	88½	600	Clev. & Tol	106
4,000	Cal. 7s	125	10	Chi. & R. I. R....	128⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	92	100	do.....2d call	128⅛
1,000	A.&T.H. Inc..	78	48	Mil. & S. P.	68
13,000	Chi. & N. W., con. cov. bds..	94½	325	do	68¼
			7	do	68½
9,000	T.&W. 1st M. ex.	91	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	79⅛
2,000	H.R. 2d S.F. Bds	102¼	100	T., W. & W..	67¾
2,000	T.&W. Equip. B	78	100	do.....2d call	68
8,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st	86¾	50	N. J. C. R.R.	110⅛
5,000	Mar. Trus. 10s ctfs	67½	50	Morris & Essex	87¼
			30	do	87
1,000	Mor.& Es. 2d M.	90	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	119
4,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st M..2d call	85	200	Ohio & Miss	32⅞
			40	Jol. & Chi	96
10	Bk. of Commerce.	122	100	H. & St. J. Pf. b. c	113
5	Amer. Ex. Bank..	119	200	Dub. & S. C	110½
800	West. Un. Tel....	38½	250	do...bet. call	111

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81.c	116½	2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105¾
8,500	U. S. 6s. '81, C..	116⅞	25,000	do	105⅝
2,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67..	113¾	130,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	118
75,000	do	113⅝	10,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65., new	113¾
112,000	do.....b3	113⅝			
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	119¾	29,000	do	113⅝
100,000	do	119⅞	10,000	do.....b3	113¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64..	115¾	12,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68,	113¾
18,000	do	115½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. New	65¼	200	Reading	91⅝
			40	B'k. & Bro. Asso.	108½
10,000	Tenn. 6s...ex-c	67	300	Mil. & St. P.	68
5,000	Missouri 6s....	88½	100	do.....b10	68
100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	32¾	100	do	67⅞
100	Adams Express.c	61¼	300	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	79
200	do	61	50	do	79¼
100	Quicksilver... b10	24¼	100	do	78⅞
100	Mariposa	15¾	100	do.....b5	79
100	Mar. Pf.....c	33¾	100	Fort Wayne	118¾
100	do	33⅝	500	Ohio & Miss	32¾
300	Pacific Mail	99⅝	100	do.....b10	32⅞
100	do.....b10	99½	200	do.....c	32¾
100	do.....c	99⅝	500	Mich. So. & N.I..	97⅝
300	West U. T.	38¾	100	do.....s10	97½
400	do	38⅝	200	do.....b3	97⅝
200	do.....b10	38¾	200	Clev. & Pitts	89¼
100	do.....c	38⅝	500	Cleve & Tol	105⅞
100	do.....s5	38⅝	300	Chi., R. I. & P....	128¼
100	do.....b15	38¾	100	do.....c	128⅛
200	do.....b3	38⅝	100	do.....b5	128¼
800	New-York Cen...	160	200	do	128⅛
200	do.....c	159⅞	800	Chic. & N. W.	82
800	do.....s3	160	200	do.....c	82
100	do.....b10	160⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	91⅛
400	do.....b5	160⅛	100	do.....b5	91¼
200	do.....c	160	500	Boston W. P.	18
200	do.....b4	160⅛	100	do.....b60	18½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$11,000	Tenn. St. 6s.n.	65½	100	Hudson	140½
5,000	do.....c	65½	200	do.....b60	142
10,000	do	65⅝	20	Reading	91½
100	Wells Fargo Ex..	32⅞	200	do.....b10	92
100	do.....b5	32⅞	100	Chi. & Alt	151
100	Am. Mer. Ex....	42½	200	Fort Wayne	120⅜
100	Adams Express.c	61¼	200	do	120¼
100	Quick. Min. Co...	24	44	do	122
100	Canton	60	100	do	120⅛
300	Mariposa Min....	15¾	1100	do	120
100	Mariposa Pref....	33⅝	100	do.....b3	120⅛
100	do.....b30	34	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	79⅝
100	Pacific Mail...b10	99⅝	100	do	79¾
250	do	99½	400	do	79⅞
100	do.....s10	99⅝	1100	Ohio & Miss	33
200	do	99⅝	300	M. S. & N. I.	97¾
600	do	99¼	200	do.....b5	97¾
100	do.....b5	99⅝	800	Clev. & Pitts	89½
300	West U. T.	38¾	200	Clev. & Tol	106
14	do	38½	200	do.....c	105⅞
100	do.....c	38⅝	600	do	106⅛
300	N. Y. Cen	160⅛	200	C., R. I. & Pac....	129
200	do.....b10	160¼	100	do	129⅛
200	do	160¼	500	do	129¼
100	T., W. & W.	67¾	200	Chic. & N.W	82¼
100	Mil. & S. P.	69¼	300	do	82⅜
200	do	69⅛	200	do.....b5	82⅛
500	do.....b3	69	300	do	82½
500	do	68¾	200	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	91⅛
200	do.....b60	70	600	do	91⅝
100	do	68⅝	100	do.....b10	91⅝
100	do.....b60	69¾	200	do.....c	91⅛
50	Bnkrs' & Brkr' A.	108			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	65¾	100	Mil. & St. Paul..	68⅞
5,000	do.....s3	65¾	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	79⅝
5,000	N. Car. 6s..ex.c	63½	200	Fort Wayne	120
15,000	N. C. St. 6s, nw	58	200	Ohio & Miss	32⅞
5,000	do.....s3	58	300	M. So. & N. I.	97⅝
10,000	do.....b10	58⅛	100	do.....b15	97¾
100	Mariposa Min....	15¾	200	do	97¾
100	Mar. Pf	33¾	200	Clev. & Pitts	89⅝
100	Pacific Mail	98⅞	600	Clev. & Tol	105⅝
100	do.....b10	98⅞	200	do	105⅞
1200	New-York Cen.	159⅞	200	do.....b10	106
100	do.....s10	159⅝	600	do	106
200	do.....b5	159⅞	200	Lake Shore R.R..	106⅛
200	do.....b10	159⅞	100	C., R. I. & P....	129
100	Hudson	140⅝	200	do	128⅝
100	do.....b10	141	300	Chi. & N. W.	82⅜
100	do.....b3	141	100	do.....b30	83
200	Reading	91⅝	100	do.....b5	82⅜
200	do.....b10	91⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	66⅝	1800	Erie	36⅜
10,000	Ga. St. 6s....b4	81⅛	400	do	36⅞
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s..	63⅞	200	do.....s10	36⅞
100	Mariposa Min...	15⅝	200	do	36⅝
100	Mariposa Pf...b30	34	300	do.....s3	36⅞
100	N. Y. Cent'l	160⅛	200	do	36⅛
200	West. U. Tel	38⅝	200	do.....s3	36⅛
100	Alt. & T. H.	36	500	do	36⅞
100	do	35⅝	400	Reading	92

MONDAY, March 15—P. M.

The sales of Gold early in the day fell to 131@130⅞ ₱ cent. At 1 o'clock the demand improved, and Saturday's quotations of 131⅛@131¼ ₱ cent. was made. At a still later hour the sales were at 131¼@131⅜ ₱ cent. Some use was attempted to be made of an intended speech by Mr. SUMNER in the United States Senate, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, against the *Alabama* treaty with England. The Foreign Exchanges ruled dull in demand and steady in quotations, the 60 day sales on London being 108¾@109, and Short Sight 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent. The Money market is quoted 7 ₱ cent. to the brokers, on call loan, and the demand fairly active at bank and upon outside lenders. The lattter appear to have larger balances subject to temporary loan than the banks, some of which complain of poverty; not so much because they are drawn upon from the country, as from their lines being already full as compared with their capital and deposits.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds opened higher by ⅛@⅛ ₱ cent. than they left off on Saturday night, and there was a firm inquiry at the early Board for the May and November coupon 5-20s for European speculation at the advance, without bringing out sellers. The January and July 1865s and 1867s were also in demand at 113¾@113⅞ ₱ cent., but these were not sustained to the close of business, and there was a somewhat dull feeling on the whole list after 4 o'clock P. M. The Old Board of the Exchange held no late session, owing to the announcement of the decease of Mr. JOHN A. ISELIN, one of its members. The State Bonds were without material change from Saturday's prices. In some of the Western Road Stocks there was an improvement in prices with quite an animated market for Northwest, St. Paul, Fort Wayne, &c.; St. Paul Common reaching 70 and Fort Wayne 122 ₱ cent. On the Miscellaneous Shares, Pacific Mail was lower on a bearish feeling against the Stock, while Western Telegraph was higher than last week, and the Mariposa Stocks steady.

In the Long Room and on Broad-street, the following quotations were made after 5 o'clock P. M., as compared with Saturday night:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	105⅝	105½
United States 5-20s of 1862	119¾	119¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	113½	113¾
American Gold Coin	131⅛	131¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	65¼	65½
Virginia Bonds, old	57¼	57
Missouri Bonds	88½	88½
North Carolina Bonds, old	63½	63¾
New-York Central	160¾	159¾
Reading Railway	91⅝	91⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	128¼	128⅝
Northwest Common	81⅞	82½
Northwest Preferred	91¼	91¼
Michigan Southern	97¾	97⅝
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	119	120½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89¼	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	99⅝	97½
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛	79
St. Paul Common	68	68¾
Toledo and Wabash	67¼	67½
Cleveland and Toledo	106⅛	105⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	33	32⅞
Mariposa Preferred	33⅝	33½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881....116⅝	5-20 coup., 1867....113¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881..116⅞	5-20 coup., 1868....113¼
5-20 reg., 1862....114¼	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1871...122
5-20 coup., 1862....119¾	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871...122
5-20 reg., 1864....114	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874....113
5-20 coup., 1864....115⅝	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874..117
5-20 coup., 1865....117⅞	10-40 reg....105
5-20 coup. '65, n. is....113¾	10-40 coup....105⅛
5-20 reg., 1867....113⅛	6s Currency....103

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.108¼	Virginia 6s, ex cou....57
N. Y. Coupon B. Loan108¾	Virginia 6s, new bds..60¼
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70.101¼	Georgia 6s....80
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73.101¼	Georgia 7s, new bds....92½
Ill. Canal bonds, '60...100¼	North Carolina 6s....63¾
Ill. Canal bds, reg.'60.100¼	North Car. 6s. n. bds..58¾
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '60.100¼	Missouri 6s....88¾
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '62.100¼	Mis'ri 6s, H.& S.Jo Iss.88¾
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '65.100¼	Louisiana 6s....71
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70.100¼	California 7s....125
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77.100¼	Connecticut 6s....100¼
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79.100¼	Rhode Island 6s....100¼
Ill. War Loan....100¼	Alabama 5s....67
Tenn. 6 ₱ c. ex cou....65¼	Alabama 8s....97
Tenn. 6 ₱ c. new b'ds..65¼	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....130	Hanover....109
Manhattan....140	Irving....110
Merchants'....123	Metropolitan....141
Union....127	Market....118
America....145	Shoe and Leather....131
Mechanics & Tradrs'.125	Continental....99
National....112	St. Nicholas....115
Mer. Exchange....116	Commonwealth....112
Seventh Ward....112½	Imp. and Traders'....130
Commerce....122	Park....157
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n....120	Fourth National....101¼
American Exchange.118	Ninth National....109¾
Bank of the Republic.117	Gold Exchange....13
Bank of N. America..110	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883....92	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund..99½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887....90	N. J. Cen. 1st M....98¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est..87	N. J. Cen. 2d M....102
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n..87½	Morris & Essex 1st M. 98
N. Y. C. 7s, 1876....100	Morris & Essex 2d M. 89
N. Y. C. 7s, 1865-'76....110	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M...101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883...89	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M...89
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880..85	Cleve. & P. 2d M....91
Hd. R.7s, 1st M., 1869-70.100	Cleve. & P. 3d M....89
H. R.7s, 2d M. S. F.'85.102¼	Cleve. & P. 4th M....74½
Harlem 1st M....101	Chi. & Alton S. F....99
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.110	Chi. & Alton inc....93
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M...93½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M....93
M. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 ₱c. 97¼	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M. 90
Alton & T. H. 1st M..92	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s. 102½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf 82¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10. 90½
Alton & T. H. 2d. M inc 78	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 89
Chi. & N. W. 1st M....90½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M..83
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con....94	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d. 85
Han. & St. J. Con....107	Chi. & Mil. 1st M....88
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext. 91	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M. 86¾
Tol. & W. 2d M....84½	Mar. Trustee Cer....67
Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 77¾	Long Dock bonds....92
Tol., W. W. c.c. S'k. F. 81	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds 94
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68.105	Western Union bonds. 85
Q. & Tol. 1st M., '90...70	Connecticut War L'n. 99
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M...70	Tol. Peoria & W., E. D. 83
Gal. & Chi. extended. 95	Tol. Peoria & W., W. D. 82
Gal. & Chi. 2d M....95	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M 86¾
Chi. R. I. & P....94½	

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,467,569; total payments, $971,163; balance, $88,283,481. The receipts include for Customs, $469,000; for Gold Notes, $49,600.

In the case of Mr. E. R. LEE, a respectable young broker in Wall-street, who was prosecuted by the Star Insurance Company before the General Sessions, City Judge BEDFORD, for buying and having in his possession certain U. S. Coupon Bonds, alleged to have been stolen from the Company, the Jury to-day acquitted the defendant without leaving their seats. The affair, it is believed, will not end with this honorable acquittal of Mr. LEE. He will, in turn, no doubt bring his action against the Insurance Company for false imprisonment, and the aggravated circumstances under which he was arrested, and the refusal of moderate bail, should go far to impose exemplary damages upon his persecutors. It is above time, since the Treasury Department at Washington has utterly and definitely refused to recognize all *caveats* in the case of lost or stolen Coupon Bonds, thereby warning holders to take care of them as they would a Bank Note payable to bearer, and recognizing change of ownership by delivery, that such cases as the present against Brokers dealing in Coupon Bonds, in ignorance of loss or larceny, should cease.

The sudden death in his own office in Wall-street, at 1 o'clock this Afternoon, of Mr. JOHN A. ISELIN, was a great shock to the members of the Stock Exchange Board, with whom he had been intimately connected for nearly twenty-five years. Mr. ISELIN, as a Merchant and Broker of long standing in New-York, enjoyed the respect and esteem of a large circle of neighbors and friends, who were ill-prepared for his abrupt removal from the stage of life, which we have now to record, although his health for some time past had not been strong.

Our contemporary of the Money columns of the New-York *Tribune*, Mr. STEPHEN T. CLARKE, died in Genoa, Italy, yesterday (Sunday) morning. We note this unexpected event with sincere regret for the loss of a kindly neighbor, and with profound sympathy for his interesting family, with whom he sailed for Europe about six months ago, more on their own account than from any distrust in his own health. Mr. CLARKE had been connected with the *Tribune* nearly six years, and at the time of his decease was a large stockholder in that prosperous establishment.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ $4,500,000.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.

BANKING-HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1869.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, principal and interest payable in gold at the agency of the Company in this City.

The amount of this loan, which is the whole debt of the Company, is $4,500,000, of which one-fourth has already been sold.

The bonds are secured by a first lien upon 1,632,000 acres of splendid land in Minnesota, lying on each side of the railroad, and a first mortgage upon the railroad itself, its rolling stock and all its other property; and we do not hesitate to recommend them to our friends and customers as being *as safe as the bonds of the Government*, for the reason that—

1. First mortgage bonds upon first-class railroads are acknowledged by all to be even safer than a first mortgage on a dwelling or store, and give far less trouble in the collection of the interest.

2. We have been selling railroad first mortgage bonds for over thirty years, and in looking over a list of those we have sold up to this time we find not one which has not turned out to be a first-class safe investment.

3. All the railroad bonds we have heretofore sold have been merely first mortgages upon the railroads themselves, and with that security alone have proved abundantly safe; but these bonds which we now offer, and which we say are the very best we have ever sold, have, in addition to the usual first mortgage upon the railroad, the further extraordinary security of the most valuable land endowment now owned by any railroad in the United States, in proportion to its length.

The Company owns one million six hundred and thirty-two thousand acres of pine and hard wood timber, oak openings, prairie and natural meadow, lying on each side of and near to the road, for over one hundred and twenty miles of its length, which is one hundred and fifty miles; connecting the City of St. Paul, the head of navigation of the Mississippi River, with Lake Superior, at Du Luth, the extreme westerly point of the lake. The area of this domain is greater than that of the State of Delaware, and far more valuable for agricultural and other purposes.

Thirty miles of the road, reaching from St. Paul toward the lake, are completed and in operation. A portion of the balance is graded; the cross-ties are being delivered, and the whole line is expected to be complete to Lake Superior by the 1st of January next. Immediately upon completion of the track, the Company will have a large and profitable business.

Five prosperous railroads now terminating at St. Paul will be feeders to and receivers from this road, and they are all impatiently waiting for its completion. As the bulk of the wheat and other grain crops of Minnesota is brought to St. Paul, this new route being only one hundred and fifty miles to Lake Superior, against four hundred and forty miles to Chicago, on Lake Michigan, will save two hundred and ninety miles of railroad transportation—equivalent to twenty cents a bushel.

The distance by water from Du Luth, at the head of Lake Superior, to Buffalo and the seaboard, is about the same as that from Chicago to the sea, so that the railroad will evidently have a complete monopoly of eight-tenths of all the grain trade of Minnesota, and the vast and fertile regions west and northwest of it, inasmuch as it will save two hundred and ninety miles of costly movement by rail.

Another element of prosperity is in the fact, that most railroads have freights principally in one direction, the cars generally returning empty; but this road, while having business to tax its utmost capacity from St. Paul and intermediate points to the lake, will have return freights, consisting of merchandise, to supply the vast region west, southwest, and south of the lake—millions of feet of lumber, immense quantities of slate, fish and the various mineral products of the Lake Superior region. The Summer travel, also, in each direction will be enormous. The prospects of business in both directions are so certain that it is difficult now to determine which way it will be the largest. In the opinion of the most experienced railroad men, a second track will have to be built immediately after the completion of the first. All this increases the security of the first mortgage bonds.

In addition to the mortgage upon the railroad, the 1,632,000 acres of land before mentioned, and also covered by the mortgage, are held by the Trustees of the bonds, (J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and William G. Moorhead, Esq., of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.,) for the following purposes: 1st. Exclusively for the better security of the payment of the principal and interest of the first mortgage bonds. 2d. After these bonds are all paid off, and not till then, the residue of the lands, or the proceeds thereof, revert to the treasury of the Company, for the benefit of the stockholders. As fast as the lands are sold, the Trustees will wish to purchase back these bonds, which they are authorized and required to do, at not over 10 per cent. premium, provided they can induce the holders to part with them. Should they be unable to purchase these bonds at this rate above par, they are required to invest the balance of money on hand, derived from the sale of lands, in Government bonds, to be held for the further security of the first mortgage bondholders.

The bonds are payable in New-York, in coin, on Jan. 1, 1896, and are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, all bearing interest coupons, payable in New-York, July 1 and Jan. 1, in each year, at seven per cent. per annum, in gold.

For the present, we shall sell them at 95 cents on the dollar, with interest in currency added from the 1st of January. If the sales are more rapid than will supply the Company's current need of funds, the price may be raised to par.

In payment we will receive gold, Government bonds, or other marketable securities, at their current prices, without commission charges. At present price of gold these bonds, bought at 95, will yield nearly ten per cent. interest.

In exchanging for Government bonds, $1,000, 5-20s of 1867, for example, will now buy nearly $1,200 of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad bonds, which will yield $83 a year in gold interest, instead of $60, and a profit besides, when the loan is paid off, of nearly $200; and more than this, these new bonds have no United States income tax upon them, as the Government bonds have, because the Railroad Company assumes and pays this tax.

The bonds are received by the Trustees in payment for lands, at the lowest cash price, and the purchases by the Trustees from time to time will assure higher prices of the bonds, as the sales of the Company's lands progress.

We shall be pleased to furnish, upon application, pamphlets, maps, and any further information desired.

The amount of the bonds being comparatively small, and the demand for them being already active, purchasers should apply without delay.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company pay both the Principal and Seven per Cent. Interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax.

A limited amount only of these Bonds may be had, at par and accrued interest in currency, of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars, of Securities of all kinds, including Bonds, Stocks, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by the National Park Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each individual depositor. The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 15, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	28	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	4,569	Malt, bushels	480
Flour, bags	6,272	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	629	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	1,105	Cut Meats, pkgs	488
Wheat, bushels	233,517	Lard, pkgs	280
Corn, bushels	10,303	Beef, tcs. and bbls	871
Rye, bushels	250	Whisky, bbls	200
Oats, bushels	2,125	Petroleum, bbls	1,931

ASHES—Have been in light demand at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been limited at previous

prices, including Java, 21c.@22¼c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 15c.@17¼c.; Rio, 9c.@18c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13¾c.@14c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull and heavy to-day. Sales 430 bales, including 241 bales to spinners, 157 bales to shippers and 32 bales to speculators. Also, 100 bales Low Middling, for April delivery, at 27¾c. ℔ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	25¾	25¾	26	26¾
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb	26¾	26¾	27	27¾
Low Middling, ℔ lb	27¾	27¾	28	28¾
Middling, ℔ lb	28¾	28¾	29	29¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	14,856
Receipts preceding week	19,907
Receipts since Jan. 1	216,294
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	1,010,671
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,622
Receipts year, ending Sept. 1, 1868	622,310
Exports since Tuesday	2,632
Exports since Jan. 1	53,939
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	342,865
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	118,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,763,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,767,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	901,000
Exports same time last year	1,112,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	390,000
Estimated stock same time last year	331,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	30,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly dealt in at a further partial reduction in prices. Sales have been reported of 5,100 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 85; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $5 90@$6 30; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 30@$7, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 90@$6 30 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 25@$5 85
Extra State	5 90@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	5 80@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 35@ 9 85
Extra Genesee	7 05@ 9 85
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 90@12 25
Southern Flour is very dull at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of only 280 bbls., at $6 25@$6 75 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 75@$13 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra. ℔ bbl. California Flour continues dull and heavy at $6@$8, as extremes, for poor to choice old, and $8@$10 25 for new Extras. ℔ 196 lbs.; sales, 300 sacks. Rye Flour rules quiet at $5@$7 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Cornmeal is in limited demand at $4@$5 for Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 180 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive and heavy at $2@$2 50 ℔ 100 lbs.	

GRAIN—A firmer market has been noted for Spring Wheat, which, however, has been quite moderately dealt in. Winter Wheat has been in better supply and irregular in prices, on a very light inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,500 bushels, including White Kentucky, private terms; Red and Amber do. at $1 55@$1 57; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 48; No. 2 Spring at $1 42@$1 44, in store and delivered, and White California at $1 70@$1 75, ℔ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower; the demand has been less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,500 bushels at 89c.@90½c. for New Mixed Western; 86c.@86½c. for Old Mixed Western, and 92c.@93c. for Yellow, according to quality and condition, ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 40 for Western, ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand; sales, 9,600 bushels German at $2 20@$2 25. Barley Malt continues quiet at $2@$2 10 ℔ bushel. Oats have been quiet and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 19,000 bushels Western at 73c. cash, in store, and 75½c. delivered, ℔ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses March 15, 1869.

Bushels.		Bushels.
1,76,980	Barley	34,703
1,258,855	Malt	45,795
1,853,399	Peas	54,056
207,854		

HAY—North River is quiet, but steady at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 85c.@$1 15 for long and short, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in light demand, including American at 6c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@8c. for Old, ℔ lb. We quote: New-York State, 8c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ℔ lb.

HEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for at uniform prices, including Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, &c., damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock slaughter in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Heavy, 33c.@35c. cash. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been inactive for all kinds, including old and new crop Porto Rico at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 35c.@65c.; New-Orleans at 78c.@80c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request at irregular prices, including Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@60c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $4 50; Resin at $2 30@$9 20 ℔bbl.; Tar at $2 50@$3 37; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been generally dull to-day, including Crude Whale at $1 18@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 28; Crude Sperm at $1 88@$1 90; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 70; Red Oil at 90c.@99c.; Inferior Oil at $1 01@$1 05; Olive at $1 80 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in liberal supply and restricted demand since our last, at 16½c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 21½c.@22½c. for Crude in bbls., and 30c.@34c. for Refined, in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of 570 bbls., in lots, at $31@$31 12½, chiefly at $31 for New Mess; $30 75@$31 for Old Mess; $28 50@$30 for Prime Mess; and $26@$27 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. New Mess, for April delivery, seller's option, at $28 18 ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in light supply and better demand at 13¾c.@14½c. for Western, and 14¾c.@15c. for City, ℔ lb. Cut Meats continue in light request at drooping prices; sales equal to 150 packages, at 16c.@16½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 12½c.@13¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in more demand at firmer rates. Sales 375 boxes, including Cumberland, at 16c.@16¾c., chiefly 16¾c., and Short Rib at 16¾c.@16¾c. ℔ lb. Lard has been moderately active, closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 tierces and bbls. at 17¾c.@19¼c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18¼c.@18½c. for City, and 18½c.@18¾c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ℔ lb. Also, 1,250 tierces Prime Steam, seller March, April and to Aug. 1, at 18¼c.@18¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues dull at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 50 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled. No Mess Beef. Sales reported, 120 bbls. Tierce Beef is very quiet, including New Prime Mess at $22@$23; Indian Mess at $23@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are in moderate demand at $25@$30 ℔ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Butter and Cheese are quiet to-day. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	30@33
Chautauqua, Genesee and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	40@43
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	44@47
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	43@46
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	42@45
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb	50@55
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	43@45
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb	40@44
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb	42@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	42@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb	40@43
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	35@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	32@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	28@30
Common Western, ℔ lb	25@27
Western Rolls, ℔ lb	25@35
Canada, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	33@43

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	22@23
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb	20@21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	21@22½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	19@20
Skim Cheese, ordinary to skimmed	2@15

RICE—Has been in request, including Carolina at $8 75@9 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been inquired for rather more generally and at steadier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 730 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12c. @13¾c., and 670 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in more request, but are easier, at from 14c.@17¼c. ℔ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART have further reduced their Sugars ¼c. ℔ lb., making the total reduction full 3c. ℔ lb. from the highest point. They now quote: Best Crushed Sugar at 17c.; Granulated Sugar, 17c.; Ground Sugar, 16¾c.; White Sugar—A, 16c.; Yellow Sugar—C, 15¾c., cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 52,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@11¾c.; also, 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@18¾c., and 39,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c.@15¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Continues in slack request at from 94¼c.@96c., chiefly at 95c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted rather firmer, but have been inactive. For Liverpool there were taken by steamer, 200 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ℔ lb.; 7,500 bushels Wheat, on private terms; 300 tcs. Lard and 300 boxes Bacon at 42s. 6d. ℔ ton; 2,000 bbls Resin at 1s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs. For London, 600 bales Hops, by steamer, at ¼d. ℔ lb.

Louisiana Sugar Prospects.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The Winter here (says a private New-Orleans letter) has been extremely mild (or open, as you say, or soft, as might be said,) everywhere, it appears from all accounts. With us it has been very wet. We have seen very little ice, but have been deluged with rain, which first impeded our cane grinding, and now prevents our cane planting. Our planters have had a hard time with their sugar making this Winter, but the yield has been more than commonly satisfactory. I did not expect a crop before last year, when hogsheads—many thought these figures exaggerated—but from all accounts the yield will exceed 100,000 hogsheads. Never was the cane known to yield so much. The culture this year will be very much augmented, and preparations are being made to plant a large crop. All the planters that made sugar last year are increasing their culture, and places that had been abandoned since the war are now being worked. Should the weather prove favorable, I look for a crop of 250,000 to 300,000 hogsheads; and at prices that are likely to rule next Winter—in view of the revolution in Cuba—they will be worth double the number to us. Thus we begin to see a realization of the prophecy that Louisiana, with free labor, would in a few years be richer than she ever was under the slave system. Wait a few years longer, until the small farm system shall prevail, and you will see the productions of the State reach sums that no one ever dreamed of. I insist that our lands are worth in gold fourfold to those who buy them now for paper. One fact which is not generally known, is, that we made last year the largest crop in value that was ever raised in this State, although it does not appear to be so on paper, because it was principally composed of edibles that were consumed on the spot.

I hope, as I believe, that a new era will dawn on our country from the 4th of March; ignorance, duplicity and stubbornness will be superseded by merit, wisdom and straightforwardness. We shall witness truly, I trust, a Government of the people, and will see the inauguration of honesty, economy and thriftiness in the administration of affairs. Prosperity will then go hand in hand with honesty and industry, and we shall then rise morally as high as we have reached politically and commercially.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities.

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union. We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons. We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash. We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market. Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

NO. 448 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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BANKERS

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

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at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,

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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

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Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

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BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

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Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 23 bonds, numbered as follows: 380, 496, 55, 348, 85, 579, 228, 424, 410, 252, 191, 85, 540, 165, 228, 196, 551, 355, 256, 446, 15, 416 and 14, for one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest hereon will cease May 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest as far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company of the City of New-York, that a special election of three Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, on the 22d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, and that the poll will remain open for three hours.

Transfer books will be closed March 9 until March 22, both inclusive.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURG FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURG, Feb. 26, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M., of WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, for the purpose of hearing and considering the annual report of the Board of Directors, and for the election of three members of the Board of Directors, to serve for four years, in the place of three members whose term of service expires by law.

S. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

ISSUED BY

The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND,

FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousandths Acres of Choice Lands, and by the Railroad, its Rolling-Stock and the Franchises of the Company.

A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,

Yielding in Currency nearly

TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

PRESENT PRICE NINETY-FIVE CENTS AND INTEREST.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

Pamphlets and full information given on application to the Fiscal Agents of the Company,

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NEW-YORK

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116	116¼	5-20 Coupon, 67	113¾	113¾
Coupon, 1881	116¾	117	5-20 Coupon, '68	113¾	113¾
5-20s Regis., 1862	114¾	114¾	10-40 Regis'd	104¾	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	119¾	120	10-40 Coupon	105¾	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	115¾	115¾	Gold	131¾	131¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	117¼	118	U. S. Curr. Pac.	103¾	103¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113¼	113¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 11, 1869.

Cash capital Jan. 1, 1869	$300,000
Cash surplus Jan. 1, 1869	126,073
Assets	$426,073
Liabilities	
Losses in process of adjustment	$20,927

E. J. LOWBER, President.
E. S. BROWN, Vice-President.
GEO. W. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

OFFICE OF THE MAPES SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME AND GUANO CO., 181 WATER-ST., NEW YORK CITY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the election of Trustees will be held at their office, as above, on the 17th day of March, instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

By order, FREDK A. BARTLETT, Secretary.
NEW YORK, March 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of the Evergreen Blue Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECtors of this Company held March 1, 1869, JAMES M. HODGES was appointed Secretary.

N. C. MILLER, President.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE CIRculating notes of the National Bank of the Metropolis, of Washington, D. C., will be redeemed at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the First National Bank, Washington, D. C.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMmercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND Scrip and Government Securities purchased and for sale by C. G. WOODMAN, No. 32 Pine-st.

MORTGAGE FOR $11,000 FOR SALE at a discount; it is a first lien on property on 43d-st., worth double. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will draw interest from that date.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government Tax) allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1. *Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.*

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

All deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000, ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

DIVIDENDS.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 12, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 47.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Macon and Western Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road since Dec. 1, 1868, of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after March 15, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 25 to March 15, 1869.

Dividend payable to shareholders registered in the New-York Agency at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. M. LAMAR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INsurance COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, and free of Government tax.

This Company will remove on the 20th inst. to their new office, No. 178 Broadway, Howard Buildings.

MARCH 2, 1869. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF J. W. KARRICK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. W. KARRICK is alone authorized to liquidate the affairs of the firm, and to sign the firm name for that purpose.

J. W. KARRICK,
A. PARDEE,
WM. FARQUHAR,
WM. NEELY.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1869.

MR. HENRY A. STONE BECAME A partner in our respective firms on the first of January, 1869.

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABlishment for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCKE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

A GENTLEMAN OF INTEGRITY DEsires a partner with $5,000 to $10,000, in a manufacturing business in which he can sell all he can produce; profits $1,000 per month. Address ANTI-MONOPOLY, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced English seamstress to engage in families by the month; would not expect to go as permanent seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson and other machines; can be highly recommended. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 125 East 35th-st., near Park-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, jellies, pastries, and made dishes; also pickling and preserves; has first-class reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 96 Boerum-st., near Atlantic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, AT BOORHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., situations for a number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, housekeepers, cooks, washers, ironers; for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable women, one as a good plain cook and is willing to do washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist in washing and ironing; nine years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference. Call at No. 262 3d-av., in the store, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class waitress or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 114 6th-av., corner 9th-st., toy store, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S nurse by a Protestant girl; is capable of bringing up a child on the bottle; from its birth; is willing to assist in any other duties in that capacity; has lived in the first families in the City; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 267 7th-av., Room 16.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or would do chamberwork and take care of grown children; best of City references can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 32d-st., two flights up, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant to go out by the day, to do all kinds of fine sewing or to assist in dressmaking would take a resident situation. Call on or address, for two days, Miss JOHNSTON, No. 510 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge, night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; will go to any part of the country; City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SOME FAMilies by the month or week; also few gentlemen's; does them up in the best manner; 75 cents a dozen. Calls for Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 East 24th-st., second floor, back room, all the week.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best City reference; three years at her last place. Apply at No. 111 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; embroider and braider. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 East 46th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would do washing and ironing; good recommendations, if required. Apply at No. 354 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a permanent situation as dressmaker and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 20 West 20th-st.

WANTED—WORK BY A COMPETENT seamstress, either by the day or week; does all kinds of family sewing; help with dressmaking, button-holes and flouncing dresses, trimming in general. Call at No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor, front, one day.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; good references. Apply at No. 713 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is an experienced baker; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at the grocery store, No. 341 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as professed cook; understands soups and desserts; is a good bread baker and will assist in the coarse washing; good City references if required. Call at No. 346 West 27th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Apply at No. 446 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as dressmaker; understands family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's machines; willing to go out by the day, week or month; City reference. Call at No. 573 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 174 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands all kinds of American and English cooking; is a first-class baker; City or country reference. Call at No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 123 West 16th-st., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook; is an excellent baker; good City reference can be given; no objection to leave the City. Apply at 509 East 11th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker; good reference given. Call at No. 41 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen for ten days at her present employer's, No. 8 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 23 West 16th-st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNderstands her business thoroughly, to go out by the day in families. Call at or address No. 144 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as children's nurse; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 174 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse in a private family, or as chambermaid; City reference. Call at No. 213 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, TO go out by the day; can fit and operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; would take work at her own residence. Call at No. 203 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, GOING out by the day, a few more engagements in good families; cuts and fits in all the latest styles. Call at No. 362 7th-av., in the paper store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A P

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FAUST, (Italian Opera.) Leading character by Miss Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Mr. Brougham and Miss Kimball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Effie Holt and Mr. Lewis.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE SHADOW OF A CRIME. Leading character by Miss Kate Reignolds.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP. Evening—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. For the benefit of the Italian schools.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

PLYMOUTH LECTURE ROOM.
Cranberry-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Prof. R. A. Raymond.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	9
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	2
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Duke of Montpensier has declared that while he does not seek the Spanish throne, yet will accept the crown if chosen. He, however, does not wish the question to be made a pretext for civil war.

A deputation, headed by the Mayor of Dublin, presented a petition to Queen VICTORIA asking for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Advices from Lisbon state that the ship *Harpswell*, which sailed from Havre Nov. 29, for New-York, had been abandoned at sea. The Captain and crew arrived at Lisbon in safety.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday several bills were introduced, among them being one to guarantee the payment of certain bonds issued by the Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi Governments for repairs to the levees, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, as also a bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company. A bill was also introduced giving the right of way to the Pacific Central and Transit Railroad Company from New Orleans to some point on the Rio Grande. An amendment to the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices in Virginia was also introduced. The bill for the reorganization of the navy came up for discussion, which was stopped by the expiration of the morning hour, when the Public Credit bill came up as unfinished business. The bill was finally passed, as it came from the House, by a vote of 42 to 13, and after a brief Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a large number of new bills were introduced under the call of States. The Speaker then announced the Standing Committees. A joint resolution was introduced for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Pacific Railroad, which was passed. A motion for the appointment of a Committee on Retrenchment was submitted, but not concurred in. After receiving several petitions, and passing a bill striking the word "white" from all laws in the District of Columbia, the House considered the question of minor coinage, but adjourned without action.

GENERAL.

Our information from Venezuela is to the effect that another revolution in that country is threatened. Since the death of President MONARGES, Congress has been unable to agree upon a successor. The two younger MONARGES are both candidates, and being unable to make a compromise, were collecting their forces to decide the contest. The adherents of General FALCON are already under arms, claiming the Presidency for their chief.

The authorities of St. Domingo, having been informed that the Ex-Generals ADON and SUPERON were fitting out a fillibustering expedition, seized a suspected vessel, and putting her under the guns of a fort, searched her. A number of cannon and other warlike material were found on board. It was impossible to decide whether they were bound. It is understood that the officers named, in conjunction with others in Cuba, are pledged to organize the slaves of Cuba into guerrilla bands, to harass the Spanish troops. The Dominicans are very much incensed by the recent murder of three of their young men, who were taken prisoners by a Spanish Captain at Santiago de Cuba. Twelve men who were engaged in the rising in Seylo, and in the murder of three Dominican officers, have been convicted of sedition and assassination and sentenced to be shot.

Quite a flutter has been occasioned in Virginia, among the office-holders, in consequence of the republication of the act vacating the positions of those persons who cannot take the iron-clad oath. General STONEMAN has been unable to make any appointments to offices drawing no salary, and the legal business of the State is therefore in a chaotic state.

The Cashier of the First National Bank of Rockford, Ill., has absconded with the deposited funds. The amount is not stated, but the bank will probably fail.

Rev. GEORGE BRINGHURST, of Philadelphia, publishes a card denying the report that GEORGE S. TWITCHELL had confessed that he was the murderer of his mother-in-law, Mrs. HILL. On the contrary, TWITCHELL still protests his innocence, and declares that he will yet be shown to be so.

The Chairman of the Texas State Democratic Executive Committee announces that he will deem it his duty, as soon as the Constitution shall be printed and circulated among the people, so that they may be properly advised of its contents, to call a State Convention at Bryan, to determine what course should be taken and to insure wise and harmonious action.

General CANBY has issued an order appropriating about $435,000 out of the State Treasury of TEXAS, to carry on the Provisional Government of that State during the current year. It is said that more than one-third of this amount is for the Penitentiary, which will return most of the amount thus appropriated.

Rev. SAMUEL ANTHONY was dangerously wounded near Americus, Ga., while celebrating a wedding. He had gone to the residence of a Mr. MANN, whose step-daughter was to be married. During the ceremony Mr. MANN entered in an intoxicated condition, and objected to the proceedings. An attempt was made to eject him, when a shot-gun he held was discharged, dangerously wounding the clergyman. Mr. ANTHONY was able, while lying down, to conclude the ceremony which was so inauspiciously interrupted.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says that there is quite a stir in diplomatic circles over the report that Mr. SUMNER has a very strong speech ready on the *Alabama* claims, holding that England is responsible for the prolongation of the war. It is rumored that the English Minister has ascertained the drift of the speech and declared that it looks like war.

ROBERT A. WATT, formerly Comptroller in the City of St. Louis, has been sued by the city for the recovery of nearly $100,000, which, it is alleged, he appropriated to his own use while in office.

Reports from Gen. HAZEN'S camp at the Washita Mountains state that there are 3,000 Indians now settled on the reservation, and Gen. HAZEN is dividing them into colonies and teaching them in the arts of husbandry. They have entered into the scheme with alacrity.

A laborer named KENNY fell recently into a shaft at the Goodrich mine, at West Stockbridge, Mass., a distance of eighty feet, and was instantly killed.

The roof of the Congregational Church at Wilton, Me., was crushed in yesterday by the snow, entirely destroying the edifice and organ.

ALLISON SMITH, an old resident of Spencerport, N. Y., was instantly killed yesterday in the church of that place by the belfry trap-door being hurled against him by the wind.

An investigation of the accounts of Mr. GERRISH, City Treasurer of Lowell, Mass., shows a deficit of between $30,000 and $35,000. He is also delinquent in his accounts with the Middlesex Mechanics' Association, of which he was also Treasurer. How much the latter defalcation will amount to is not yet known. Mr. GERRISH has surrendered some real estate worth $6,000 or $8,000.

The gale on the night of the 6th inst. was one of the most disastrous in its effects on the fishing fleet off George's Banks that has been experienced for a long time. As far as heard from six men have been lost, and great fears are felt that some of the vessels will never return, as several were seen in a disabled condition.

The Kentucky Legislature has rejected the Fifteenth Amendment by a very decided vote.

An incendiary fire occurred yesterday in Chicago, when eight buildings were destroyed, and a loss of $25,000 occasioned.

A severe snow-storm prevailed yesterday at Omaha and along the railroad line to Salt Lake.

The arrival of a large quantity of diseased pork in this City has been reported to the Board of Health. It is supposed to have come from Chicago.

In the case of JOHN O. SOUTHARD, one of the fever-ship victims, who died at Staten Island on Thursday last, the Coroner's jury last night rendered a verdict that deceased died from brutal treatment, and that they believe the Captain and first mate of the vessel were accessory to the murder.

Work has been resumed upon the "Stevens Battery," at Hoboken, under the personal superintendence of its chief engineer, General GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

HERMAN'S victims held a meeting yesterday evening and agreed to present a memorial to President GRANT asking him to interest himself in their case.

A resolution was introduced into the Board of Aldermen yesterday directing the Corporation Counsel to cause the business of the "Central Market" in Seventh-avenue to be immediately discontinued, the market having been established in violation of the City charter.

A writ of *habeas corpus* has been allowed in the case of LOGAN No. 2, returnable to-morrow at 11 A. M.

Receipts of beef cattle yesterday were large, with a slow trade, partly on account of the storm, and partly on account of the heavy supply of stock. Prices continue unchanged from the quotations of last week. Prime cattle were sold for 16c.@17c. ℔ lb. net weight. Medium to fair bullocks, 14½c.@15½c. ℔ lb. The poorest lots, 10c.@13c. ℔ lb. Prices for milch cows and calves remain unchanged. The sheep market continues fairly active. Sales for medium to good sheep were made at 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., with small droves of prime sheep at 8c.@9c. ℔ lb., live weight. A few selected fat sheep were reported as sold at more than 9c. ℔ lb. Only a limited number of sheep were sold for over 8c. The swine market continues nominal at about 11c.@11¼c. for good hogs, although very few are now sold live. Good dressed hogs sell tolerably quick for 13c.@14c. ℔ lb., with occasional sales at 14¼c. ℔ lb. Trade is slow.

Cotton was dull and heavy yesterday. Breadstuffs and Provisions were in moderate request. Flour, Corn and Oats were cheaper. Spring Wheat and Lard were firmer. Groceries in light demand, as a rule. The freight engagements were limited.

The Opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment.

The extremists of both parties in Georgia oppose the ratification of the pending constitutional amendment for reasons which prove its expediency and justice. The violent Democrats assail it because it permanently removes from the partisan arena the essential element of the suffrage question. They would have the whole question remain under the control of the States in the hope that the fundamental condition of reconstruction may be some day abrogated. The violent Radicals, on the other hand, for the time forgetting WENDELL PHILLIPS' prudential whispers, object that the amendment substitutes impartial for universal enfranchisement, and omits an affirmation of the colored man's right to office. The two extremes, then, meet at the point of opposition. They do not want the question disposed of. They prefer that it shall be kept open, if possible, that they may respectively appeal to the ignorance and prejudices of their adherents. The fact that two bodies of partisans, differing so widely in their ultimate purposes, are anxious to prevent the adoption of the amendment, seems to us the best possible argument in its favor. Certainly, an alliance so unnatural and unprincipled justifies the hope that, even in Georgia, the moderate and practical men of either party will be found supporting a measure which simply recognizes a leading result of the war, and terminates an irritating controversy in a manner which guarantees an equality of political rights without forcing upon the States universal suffrage.

The ground of opposition assumed by the Indiana Democracy shows how obstinately the party clings to its traditions. The disorganizing tactics of the Democrats in the Legislature are only what might have been expected. Your Indiana Democrat is everywhere Copperhead. In none else of the Northern or Western States does the breed so distinctly retain its characteristics. We cannot be surprised, therefore, that a proposition to throw around citizenship the guarantee of equality has aroused in that State the furious hostility which has displayed itself at Indianapolis. So far as the Democrats there are concerned, the nullifying platform of the Fourth of July Convention is still the supreme law. They will not recognize reconstruction, its agencies or results. They will have no settlement which implies the manhood and citizenship of the negro. They parade the worn-out dogma, "This is a white man's Government," as though it were a divine command, and with a stolid fanaticism which shows the necessity of placing above the influence of partisan accidents the equitable solution of the suffrage problem.

Governor STEVENSON, of Kentucky, in a message counseling a refusal to ratify the amendment, indulges the passion for exaggeration and untruth which seems the usual groundwork of Democratic zeal. He treats the amendment as revolutionary, and its submission by Congress as proof positive of usurpation. "It ignores the relations" of the Federal Government to the Governments of the States. "It obliterates and destroys" "the reserved rights of the States." "Its purpose," forsooth, "is to annihilate the State Governments." In this style, the irate Kentuckian proceeds to incite the local legislators to resist the atrocious scheme. He makes no mention of the changes which have happened during the last few years. He writes as though no rebellion had occurred, and as though slavery were still in full blast. He forgets—if, indeed, he ever knew—that the war has determined some things, including the standing of the freedman and his possession of political power in States whose exploded theory of government Kentucky still cherishes.

All this vehement protestation against Federal "usurpation" is arrant nonsense. Had Congress adopted the pretension urged by some in its behalf, respecting the right by an ordinary enactment to force universal suffrage upon all the States, this message of Governor STEVENSON might have been in order. There would then have been good ground for attributing to the Federal authority a disregard of local rights as defined by the Constitution. But it is folly to talk of "revolution," or "oppression" or "usurped authority" when, as in this case, Congress has done no more than initiate, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, a measure which depends for its efficacy upon the States themselves. We presume that Kentucky does not deny the lawfulness of a constitutional change if the requisite number of States give it their sanction. And if these States, through their Legislatures, declare their approval of the Fifteenth Amendment, wherein is the Constitution violated, or the reserved power of the States "obliterated and destroyed?" Instead of invading States' rights, Congress has in this matter recognized them, and the amendment, if ratified, will derive its force from that very consent which Governor STEVENSON describes as "ignored" and "annihilated."

The amendment, as submitted to the country, embodies the idea of moderation and compromise. The presentation of the suffrage question in this shape is a triumph over the ultra opinions which in the first instance would have made Congress absolute, and in the next would have enforced universal as distinguished from impartial suffrage. It is a triumph of constitutional reform over that tendency to usurpation which at one period threatened to be dangerous. And it substantially leaves the suffrage subject to the individual action of States. They may enact qualifications of education or property, precisely as at present, and will thus hold the power of regulating the franchise as to themselves may seem best. The only thing which the amendment will debar them from doing is, the setting up of a distinction founded upon color or former servitude. Whatever tests are to be applied must affect white and black alike, as indeed they ought to, if their purpose be to exclude ignorance or thriftlessness from the exercise of the franchise. The old test of color is a relic of the prejudice which the Democrats of Indiana and Kentucky stupidly mistake for principle.

Effect of Mr. Boutwell's Appointment.

While the political editor of the *World* assails the installation of Mr. BOUTWELL in the Treasury, the financial editor of that journal reports that "*the effect of Mr. Boutwell's appointment thus far has been to give great strength and confidence to the Government bond market and to weaken the price of gold;* the five-twenty bonds of 1862 having advanced to the highest point ever reached—120½ in currency and 91½ in gold, while gold has sold at about the lowest since 1865." We accept the *World's* financial facts in favor of the new Secretary as a sufficient set-off to its partisan opinions.

The confidence proceeds legitimately from Mr. BOUTWELL'S course in Congress and from his undeviating advocacy of payments in gold. The public credit has had no more consistent advocate; and his speeches and measures in Congress have evinced a clear appreciation of the conditions which must precede resumption, and a decided opposition to the operations by which, under its recent head, the Treasury wasted its strength, and promoted the game of Wall-street speculators.

The past leaves no room to doubt that Mr. BOUTWELL will dispense with the services of the gentlemen who, for good round sums, have done badly what the Treasury should have done efficiently by its own officers. By this change a check will be put upon the gambling which has damaged the public credit quite as much as it has embarrassed honest trade. The affairs of the Treasury will be administered in the interest of the country—not for the benefit of cliques, and in a manner from which the country has suffered serious loss.

The prevailing belief is that under the new management integrity will be allied with sound judgment. We shall have no quack remedies to bring about specie payments, and no speculative attempts to outwit the speculators. We look for an intelligent and consistent effort to strengthen the Treasury, and to care for the welfare of the debtor while protecting the rights of his creditor. And we are convinced that there will be no more playing into the hands of gold-jobbers or stock-jobbers by secret transactions of any sort. The moneyed and business classes entertain the same confidence, and a brighter aspect of matters financial is the result.

A Haussmannic Commission Wanted for New-York.

A bill authorizing the construction of certain piers on North River passed the Assembly on Friday last. Another, incorporating the "New-York Pier and Warehousing Company," with $25,000,000 capital, to construct piers, wharves, fire-proof warehouses and roads, including an elevated railway, along North River from the Battery to One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, is now pending in the Legislature. A third bill was introduced on Friday last, providing for a commission "to perfect some comprehensive system for the improvement of the docks, piers and bulkheads of the City."

We trust it is not vain to hope that there may first of all be some comprehensive *legislation* on this important matter. Here are three bills bearing on the same subject and each giving authority to different corporations, two of them private, and all without connection or reference to each other. At the same time another private association with a large private capital and some national assistance, is endeavoring to improve the East River at Hell Gate: while the Central Park Commissioners are endeavoring to obtain authority to improve Harlem River with a view to its becoming eventually a supply-stream for the future heart of the City, and a new route from North River to the Sound and the ocean. The Legislature will find that the best method of securing a "comprehensive system" of improvements of our water-front is to unite all these corporations under one intelligent direction,—a sort of Haussmannic commission.

Such intelligent and comprehensive direction of these important improvements is most necessary at this time. The future magnitude of New-York is now so clearly evident and unalterably fixed by nature and the laws of commerce, that there will be no excuse if the City is not laid out and constructed with the greatest economy of space consistent with beauty and convenience. *New* New-York—that which is building and which is yet to be built—ought to be the most perfectly constructed city in the world. It will be the fault of present legislation if a Haussmann is necessary here, a couple of hundred years hence, to improve our streets. The opening of Hell Gate, or the improvement of Harlem River, will materially affect the whole water-front, and the direction of many of the streets of New-York; and for this reason the improvement of all should be under the same direction, or at least under the control of Commisions whose hearty coöperation is fully provided for. The legislation asked for by the Central Park Commissioners, giving them power to locate the streets of the two dozen villages in Westchester County with reference to their future incorporation with New-York, ought to be at once granted; and the active coöperation of the Wharf Commission, which it is now proposed to create with that of the Park, should be guaranteed. At the same time the bills authorizing private corporations to make improvements on their own plans ought to meet with more deliberate consideration.

Governor Stevenson and the Fifteenth Amendment.

One of the war-wits introduced among his *dramatis personæ* a certain "Conservative chap" from Kentucky, who "always had a question in his mind whether Kentucky was the United States, or the United States was Kentucky." Governor STEVENSON, of Kentucky, seems to be laboring under a dilemma of the same sort—or, rather, his doubt seems to be as to whether Kentucky *should* be the United States, or the United States Kentucky.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution has been regularly proposed and duly laid before the several State Legislatures for consideration in the manner which that instrument itself prescribes. There is strong ground for supposing that it will be sanctioned by all but a very few of the States; and yet because Kentucky is among these few, Governor STEVENSON falls into a lamentation over the "present dark hour," with its "dark shadows," its "angry, passionate, political excitement" and its "frenzy of popular excesses." As a matter of fact, this gloomy picture is gratuitous; the horizon is bright; its skies were dark, and not long ago we had passionate excitement; but now everything is promising, and it is only because the United States declines to be Kentucky or to let Kentucky be the United States, that Governor STEVENSON is so lugubrious.

Instead of discussing the merits and demerits of the proposed amendment, Governor STEVENSON repeats in nearly twenty different forms of paraphrase, one after the other, the charge that this amendment "absorbs the reserved rights of the States," "annihilates State Governments," and "supersedes the *original sovereign power* of the several States." But the long and the short of the story is that the country is endeavoring to adapt its fundamental law to a state of fact not foreseen by its founders. Governor STEVENSON and all the opponents of the amendment loudly protest that the founders of the Republic never dreamed that such an amendment would be made. Very true; but neither did they dream of a civil war, of secession, ending in the abolition of slavery, and requiring fresh constitutional protection for citizenship. They had, however, a prescience which the Stevenson school of statesmen would not seem to possess, when they provided a way for *any* amendments to be made to the Constitution, which their successors might think needful and desirable—instead of vainly seeking to bind them to certain classes of amendments by laws which, like those of the Medes and Persians, claimed to be unalterable.

It is pure presumption for a certain class of politicians to be forever dunning in our ears that "the fathers of the Republic" would never, in our place, have done this or that. The fathers were a very revolutionary sort of people, and had a way of looking hopefully at the future, instead of mournfully into the past. We may fairly suppose that they would have done what we their children are trying to do now, under a state of things so changed from that of 1787; but whatever *they* might do, (which is all idle and barren speculation,) *our* duty is none the less plain.

The Beet-Sugar Problem.

Beet-sugar culture, of which we have heard so much in these latter days of Cuban insurrection and sugar speculation, bids fair, according to our Knoxville correspondent, to have a thorough trial in Tennessee forthwith. Germany and France, as everybody knows, have long been able to supply nearly the whole of their sugar, for many years, from the sugar-beet; while a single factory in Illinois, and that not a success, (partly because the climate is there too northerly and the season too short, and partly from lack of water,) has been the only large experiment of the kind in the United States.

We showed the other day, how, no matter what the issue of the Cuban revolution, high prices in sugar were certain to rule for many months, and probably for years. Now, considering the enormous amount of sugar which is daily consumed in this country, and the part it plays in the household economy alike of mechanic and millionaire, any serious effort to cultivate the sugar beet is worthy of encouragement, because its success is demonstrable from experience. Indeed, we enjoy at the start the benefit of the large sums spent in experiments during half a century, in various parts of Europe, not only with regard to choice of soil and climate, methods of ripening, extraction of sugar and economy of the refuse, but also in the construction of the machinery, which is by no means simple.

Good judges have pronounced the climate of Virginia and Tennessee to furnish the right length of season for fully maturing the beet, so as to give its richest yield of sugar; and, as to the profitableness of this culture, it may be judged from our correspondent's estimate, derived from good authority, that the best land will, after a few years, yield ten tons of beets per acre, which will make from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of sugar.

It is true that the machinery is costly, and so is the skilled labor, and both must be brought at first from Europe. The enterprise also requires an abundant supply of water; but, with all deductions, there is evidently, in the figures just given, a handsome margin for profit, especially since the price of Cuban sugar must be so high for years. Besides, many other uses have been found for the parts of the beet not turned into sugar—food for cattle, fertilizing material for land, and so forth; and the factory refuse returned to the beet-field may double the ensuing yields. At all events, we hope the new experiment will be tried, not only on the rich river bottoms of Tennessee, but in many parts of the country.

Arson as a Result of Fire Insurance Mismanagement.

Fire-Marshal BRACKETT the other day expressed in a public Court an opinion which all familiar with the methods of acquiring fire insurance business will indorse. Referring to a case of alleged arson, he complained—the reporters tell us—"about the careless manner in which policies are granted at the instance of insurance agents," contending that "their general manner of transacting business is simply paying a premium on arson, and multiplying this heinous crime more rapidly than justice can overtake it."

The statement, strong as it is, does not admit of doubt. The excessive competition in fire insurance has developed a recklessness which at once demoralizes the community and imperils the solvency of the companies concerned. The rule seems to be to get business at any cost—to get it, in fact, with little regard for the conditions that are essential not only to its profitableness, but to its safety. Risks are taken which no prudent company should assume, and in a manner which seems designed to encourage fraud. There is little scrutiny into the value of the property to be insured, and still less into the character of its professed owners. No systematic supervision is exercised after insurance, to hold in check the plans of schemers, and exact compliance with the conditions on which the policies are based. The consequence is that knaves are enabled to obtain insurances for amounts greatly exceeding the worth of the property, and thus to render arson more profitable than trade.

The almost absolute impunity with which the crime is perpetrated, doubtless contributes much to its spread. The first duty of a company upon which a claim is made is to investigate the circumstances in which it originates,—to ascertain that the precautionary requirements of the policy have been fulfilled, that the property alleged to have been destroyed was actually there to the amount claimed, and that the cause of the fire was beyond the control of the claimant. If careful inquiry reveal the fact of falsehood or fraud in any of these respects the company is equally bound to withhold payment, and, where willful destruction is apparent or even probable, to prosecute the supposed offender. A firm regard for these twin "duties" is incumbent upon companies, as well with a view to the protection of their own interests as from a proper regard for the welfare of the community.

Competition pushed to an extreme has, however, produced quite a different method of dealing with claims. Instead of being carefully investigated, they are promptly paid. The companies are eager only for business, and to acquire it they boast that they never dispute the claims of the insured. This doctrine of indisputability, proper in its place, is made the pretext for virtual connivance with incendiarism and fraud. There is no scrutiny, because *that* involves delay, and delay in settling alleged losses injures the chance of a company in the race for business. The reputation aimed at is that of a company which pays at once the amount of its policies, whether the fire be willful or accidental in its nature. Arson, therefore, has become a safe crime, so far as the companies are concerned; the latter preferring to submit to robbery rather than incur the name of being strict and suspicious in the adjustment of their affairs.

The laxity is as fatal to the prosperity of the companies as it is criminal in its relations to the public. But there will be little hope of reform until bad management culminate in a collapse. Nothing less than that seems likely to arouse Boards of Directors to the folly and wrong of a system which sacrifices all considerations of prudence and duty to the desire for an increase of business.

The British Post Office and the Ocean Mails.

There seems to be some strange confusion with regard to the contracts made by the British Post Office with the Atlantic mail steamers. According to a recent cable report the Marquis of HARTINGTON, as Postmaster-General, urged that the contracts made by the late Government should be confirmed, while Mr. LOWE, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, "deprecated" them. Now as Lord HARTINGTON and Mr. LOWE are not only both members of the Cabinet, but are in their official capacities the two Ministers most directly concerned in a matter such as mail contracts, which immediately affects the Post Office and indirectly—by diminishing the postal revenue—affects the Exchequer, this discrepancy is somewhat strange. Mr. LOWE is notoriously a difficult man to manage, and when his appointment to a Cabinet office was first announced it was prophesied that he would prove an element of discord rather than a source of strength. But we can scarcely believe that he can so soon have taken a step which would almost necessitate the resignation of himself or that of the Postmaster-General. It is just possible, however, that Lord HARTINGTON may be anxious to regain the good-will of the Lancashire people for his party by preserving the subsidies of the two Liverpool lines of steamers, and that Mr. LOWE, with a stern sense of his duties as guardian of the public purse, refused to be a party to the scheme.

The practical result of the evening, however, was the vote of the House on Mr. SEELEY'S motion for a committee to inquire into the entire subject of postal contracts, which was carried by a vote of 115 to 86. Mr. SEELEY is a rigid economist, distinguished for his exertions in naval reform, and his object in moving for the inquiry was, beyond a doubt, the abolition of the entire system of mail subsidies. In such cases, the success of a motion for a committee of inquiry is generally the death-blow of the institution attacked. So that in the present instance it is more than doubtful, notwithstanding all the powerful influences at work, whether the contracts recently granted to the Cunard and Inman lines of steamers will be confirmed. This, as we recently pointed out, would be a great step toward the establishment of a mail system based on the principle of sending all letters by the fastest lines of steamers at the uniform rate of one penny, or two cents per half ounce, ocean postage. The arguments to be urged in favor of this plan seem to us to be incontrovertible, and the advantages which would accrue to both Europe and America are enormous. We shall await the further action of the House of Commons in the matter of the contracts with interest, in the hope that the way may be cleared for a total remodeling of all the Americo-European postal arrangements.

MINOR TOPICS.

We are disgusted at having further accounts of trouble and fighting with the wretched Indians of our new dominion of Alaska. Both the army and the navy got at them this time, and, after some firing and killing, a chief was captured. The following detestable items of news also occur in the dispatch:

"A good deal of bad feeling exists between these Indians and the military. Their villages are remote from the sea, and men-of-war cannot get near enough to shell them."

If there is bad feeling between our "military" and the Indians, then it is the fault of our "military;" for there was no such bad feeling between the Russian "military" and the Alaska Indians when the Czar held the country. We are very glad that our men-of-war "cannot get near enough" to the Indian villages *to shell them*. It is an abominable thought that we have only extended our dominion to the North Pole as a means of butchering the miserable people who have built their huts around it for the last thousand years. Are we a Christian people, or are we savages? Let Secretary BORIE and Secretary RAWLINS take our over-officious "military" and men-of-war in hand.

A Mormon's "wives" are as much under his control as the negroes of a Southern planter were under their master's control in the days of slavery; and therefore the proposition which was yesterday introduced to Congress to give the ballot to the women of Utah as a means of abolishing polygamy, is not of much account. It is well enough to pass the resolution, but we don't believe it will ever be worth anything.

It is now proposed in the Senate that the Tenure-of-Office law be "suspended" till next session of Congress. We demand the *repeal* of the law; but if the Senate continues to refuse to go with the House on this question, the House should at least insist that it be "suspended" *indefinitely*.

The bill to prohibit the further increase of the public debt, which passed the House at last session, but was not acted on by the Senate, was again introduced by Mr. SCHENCK yesterday to the House. As one of the simplest and most direct, though not the best, means of preventing the squandering of the public money on all sorts of schemes, the bill ought to become law.

No doubt the gas companies of this City are now willing to be *bled* in order to prevent the Legislature taking steps to enforce public rights against them.

The last issue of the *Round Table* is almost wholly filled with the report of the case in which its editors appeared as defendants against the prosecution of CHARLES READE, "one of the most interesting cases ever tried in an American Court, and through which the independence of the Press was vindicated." The present editor of the *Round Table* was not responsible for the publication of the libels upon Mr. READE, and on this point he makes some personal explanations. We may here say that since the *Round Table* became the property of Mr. SEDLEY, it has been a very elevated and independent critical journal,—dealing with literature, affairs, questions of society and life, matters pertaining to art and the drama, and all topics of current interest, in a vigorous and intelligent manner. Its musical and dramatic criticisms have lately been of signal ability; and its "social" articles show that all the *Saturday Reviewers* do not reside in London. In the interests of literature and criticism, the *Round Table* deserves the support which we are glad to hear it receives.

General HANCOCK is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for President four years hence. Is this the reason of the *World's* plaintive lamentation over what it calls HANCOCK'S "exile to the obscurity of Dakota?" It is a sympathetic string to play on; but it must not be played on too much, or else, before 1872, it will be played out.

All our Railroad Companies think they understand their own interests,—but all of them don't act as if they did. If the lines running from this City to other parts of the State—such as the Hudson, Harlem and Long Island—would reduce their commutation price for way passengers to rates proportional with those of the New-Jersey roads connecting with this City, they would have more travel and traffic,—they would encourage the growth of the regions through which they run by increasing the population and the value of property, and they would in many ways benefit the State at large,—while by all these means they would serve their own interests much more effectually than they are served by the present policy of overcharging the Jersey lines. If they have any doubt of this, let them try the plan for a couple of years,—and let them also, at the same time, run their trains for way passengers on time, and with such frequency as will indicate their desire to accommodate City people,—and we venture to predict that their profits and the value of their property will prove to their satisfaction that their own interests are best subserved when *they* subserve the interests of the people.

Mr. GILPIN, of Colorado, has written and argued that, under the Rocky Mountains are solid masses of gold of incalculable magnitude and weight. The celebrated Western scholar, Mr. CATLIN, has just communicated to the world his belief that a great river, "larger than the Mississippi," flows under the Rocky Mountains! and he is about to submit the evidence which he has collected in favor of this startling hypothesis. The river will prove very convenient for transporting the masses of gold,—when found.

HENRY IV. of France, after hearing, for the first time, two opposing lawyers argue a cause said, with much perplexity: "*Ventre St. Gris!* they are both in the right." In the same way, the reader of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON'S argument for sparing private property at sea, and Mr. VERNON HARCOURT'S argument against it—given in our last number—will be apt to say they are both in the right. HARCOURT'S argument is, that private property sustains the national power to wage war, and that to cripple war you should make it terrible and costly rather than mild and chivalrous. He is not for "fighting-made-easy." This reasoning "bears a face." It is an argument, in fact, for the Chassepots, torpedoes and explosive bullets, and so carries a man's logic away round in a circle—a "vicious" one enough, it must be allowed.

Brazil should take warning from the signs of the times. Russia, the United States, and now even Cuba, (at least insurgent Cuba, which will probably force similar action by "loyal" Cuba,) have successively abolished slavery. DON PEDRO should note the "handwriting on the wall."

The evidence given on the gas subject, before the Legislative Committee in Brooklyn, is as full of grumbling and grief as that taken in New-York—a little more so perhaps—the most curious feature in it being that the Citizens' Gas Company, which was got up seven years ago to protect the people against that old ogre, the Brooklyn Company, is now more bitterly denounced than the other for extortion, tyranny and general impertinence. Many are heard crying out for another company to rectify matters. But it is probable the antidote would again turn out as bad as the bane, and that the third Company would, after a decent interval, join the two others in a sort of "Partition Treaty," which would "make Rome howl," as before.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre.

An intellectual treat of no ordinary kind, because without effort, was afforded here last night. The comedy of "School," which was then produced, is certainly one of the most agreeable and pleasant works ever brought out on the stage of Wallack's Theatre. Its success last night was perfect. It was acted capitally, produced excellently, and gave hearty and thorough enjoyment to a large and fashionable audience. Every line is good, and every situation natural and unforced. We shall of course refer to the piece on another occasion. Two new artists were added to the company last evening, and were greeted with unmistakable tokens of favor. They were Miss EFFIE GERMON and Mr. MARLOWE. The comedy will be repeated every night until further notice.

Concert.

The great concert in aid of the Italian schools takes place to-night at Steinway Hall, under the direction of Signor BARILI. The principal artists of the City take part in it, and the objects direct it to the attention of every benevolent mind.

Fine Arts.

Mr. KNOEDLER, whose picture store on the corner of Ninth-street and Broadway has for many years been a favorite place of resort for the art-loving citizens of New-York, has just removed to a more commodious and elegant building on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Fifth-avenue. His new establishment is beautifully arranged, and the picture gallery, in the rear, is one of the finest we have ever seen, and contains a large number of valuable and important works, of which we shall speak at some future time.

Last evening the Brooklyn Art Association held a brilliant reception in the Academy of Music. The display of pictures was very fair. The President, Mr. GIGNOUX, had no work on exhibition, his latest efforts having been commissions which were sent directly from his studio to the purchasers.

Resignation of Captain Young.

We yesterday stated the fact of the intended resignation of Captain JOHN S. YOUNG, of the Detective Police, and gave at length the reasons assigned for the step. To that information is now to be added the fact that Mayor HALL has tendered Captain YOUNG a position in his office, and that Captain YOUNG has concluded to accept the position thus offered. His connection with the Police has not yet, however, been dissolved, as there was no meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday, and hence the resignation was not officially known to them.

Vice-President COLFAX'S old district in Indiana, having been divided, has now in Congress the Vice-President, a Senator and two Representatives.

CALIFORNIA.

The Great Excitement Among the Orientals—A Terrible Scramble for Wives—A Reverend Land Speculator—Two Suicides—The White Pine Excitement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1869.

It has been well understood, among the Chinese circles, for a week or two past, that the China steamer which arrived yesterday would bring a large shipment of Chinese women, and in consequence great excitement existed among that interesting portion of our community. Every Chinaman considered himself entitled to a wife, and determined to obtain her at whatever cost. Word was brought to Chief CROWLEY, that parties were arming themselves and threatening to enforce their rights by the arbitrament of cleavers, iron bars, and revolvers. With his usual energy he at once detailed a large force, and sent them to the dock of the Mail Company to prevent a riot. When the steamer was coming up the harbor the news spread like wild-fire through the Chinese quarter, and at once crowds of their people started for the landing. Every possible means of conveyance was in demand. The high-toned merchants and head men, who were determined to prevent their countrywomen from falling into the hands of their brethren of a lower caste, provided themselves with passes to the dock, and went in hacks and on the street cars; while hundreds of women with umbrellas spread over their heads crowded into express and baggage wagons, and the regular "pirates," or sanpans as they are called in China, hurried to the place on foot. At least 1,500 Chinamen had assembled before the steamer came in sight. Beyond their infernal promiscuous jabber the crowd were quiet, until the steamer came to her dock. As none but the merchants and head men who had passes were allowed inside the gates, the rest crowded up to the gates or dispersed along the wharves, lining them away down to Main-street. As soon as the officers commenced landing the women from the steerage the excitement became intense, and it required a large force to prevent them from breaking down the gates. One Chinaman made an assault upon an officer, giving him a blow in the face that brought him to the ground. All the boats in the vicinity were engaged at high prices by the parties to be rowed to the side of the steamer, hoping by that means to get access to the women, and it required strong measures to prevent their boarding the vessel. After the boats were engaged, a terrible fight commenced as to who should occupy them, and many who had paid their passage were thrust back into the crowd, and their place taken by one who did not scruple to take a sail at another's expense. While this confusion on the outside was going on, the women were loaded, to the number of 390, and placed in half a dozen rows. The examination by the Custom-house officers (most of them young men) was exceedingly interesting. Large quantities of opium were discovered on their persons, stowed away in different places. When the search was completed, they were stowed away in large express wagons, and conveyed to such places as the merchants and head men directed. An officer was placed in front, two on each side and one behind of each wagon, each armed with a heavy club, to bear off any love-smitten Oriental who might try to board it. It was an amusing sight to see these wagons going up the hill from the dock at full speed, the officers swinging their clubs at the hundreds of men who followed, jabbering their disappointment at the top of their lungs. By 5 o'clock the women were safely stowed away, and under the strong protection of the merchants and head men, who will probably reship them to China by the next steamer, or send them over as servants in American families.

A REVEREND LAND SPECULATOR.

Elder KNAPP has been somewhat unjustly dealt with by the Press respecting his land speculation in San Diego County. Some of his friends, having decided to emigrate to this State, sent a request to the Elder to keep a bright lookout, and if he saw a good chance to buy a tract of land for them to do so. Such an opportunity occurred, and a prominent man of the same faith as the Elder advanced the money to make the purchase. After the land had been deeded to him his friends sent word that they had concluded to stay where they were. In the meantime land in that section had advanced in valuation to such on extent that the gentleman who made him the loan offered to take the land off his hands, giving the Elder $18,000 more than was originally paid, and, to use his own language, "glad to get it at that price." Thus has a mountain been reduced to a mole-hill.

SUICIDE OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

Lieutenant JOHN F. SMALL, of the regular army, committed suicide at his boarding-house, near the corner of Second and Mission streets, yesterday. He had not been seen about the house for some time, and his friends becoming alarmed, broke into his room, and found his body in bed, dressed in full uniform, and completely covered by the clothing of the bed. On a stand near the head of the couch was a large vial which had contained chloroform. He left several letters, which were found on the stand, and their contents proved that he deliberately committed suicide. The one to his brother was exceedingly singular, and reads as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19, 1869.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I cannot endure life longer. Go to the Fort and get everything there that belongs to me. Should any one ever speak of me in your presence in terms that reflect upon my honor as a gentleman, or my integrity as a man *shoot* him on the spot. Good-bye, dear brother; live and be happy, if possible, and when you die, die game.

Your brother, JOHN.

A part of the counterpane had been saturated with chloroform; he had also covered his face with it, and thus passed off into the sleep of death. He had plenty of means and held an honorable position, and no reason is known why he should have destroyed his own life. The night after the suicide a woman went to the office of the Coroner and anxiously inquired whether the deceased had left any letters for her, and seemed to be very much affected to find that there were none for her.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Coroner LETTERMAN received notice, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, that a man, occupying rooms on the northeast corner of Montgomery and Bush streets, had committed suicide. On entering the room the Coroner found the body of Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN G. SCOTT lying on his bed, with both his wrists cut on both sides, completely severing the arteries, the blood from which had flowed into a washing bowl at one side and in the water pitcher on the other. Everything went to show that after cutting his wrists, he must have held them over the two vessels until life became almost extinct, and it must have required wonderful coolness, considering his terrible position. An empty bottle, marked laudanum and poison, and half a bottle of chloroform, were found in the room, but there was no evidence that he had taken poison. He formerly lived at Cincinnati, and at the commencement of the rebellion, he enlisted as a volunteer, and by good conduct and military skill, succeeded in raising himself to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and for a long time was a member of General HOOKER'S staff. He was highly connected, and leaves an interesting wife and child. His wife is a niece of Chief Justice CHASE. Ever since he has been in California he has been connected with the Custom-house. About a fortnight ago he commenced drinking very hard, and it is said since that time has had two or three attacks of delirium tremens.

THE SMALL-POX.

This disease, which has made such fearful ravages among the population of this city during the past five or six months, is rapidly dying out. There has been a disposition on the part of the people and the Press to prevent the true facts of the extent of the disease, and the terrible progress it made through the city—carrying off old and young, rich and poor—from coming to the ears of the public, for fear that it would prove injurious to the prosperity of the city. Between two and three thousand have died from the disease since it made its appearance last June. I do not really suppose that any one had any idea of the progress which it made, as thousands neglected to obey the order to have yellow flags over their doors, or give notice at the Health Office. The disease has spent its force, and emigrants need not have any further fear of coming to our city.

WHITE PINE.

For the benefit of those who may feel interested in White Pine, and making a pilgrimage to that country in search of gold, I give a list of present prices. The price of lumber is from $250 to $300 per 1,000; hay, $300 per ton; barley, 15 cents per pound; flour, $16 per cwt.; bacon, 45 cents; salt pork, 40 cents; beans, 28 cents; sugar, 5 cents; coffee, 70 cents; tea, $1 50 per pound; butter, $1; cheese, 40 cents; rice, 38 cents; fresh meats, from 22 to 40 cents; sausage, 50 cents; lard, 38 cents; board per week, $15; lodgings, $1 per night. Laborers get from $5 to $6 per day, and mechanics get from $8 to $10.

The people here are growing wild over the news from White Pine, and it is estimated that from 150,000 to 200,000 will be there by the 1st of June. ROD.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The Vacancy in the Congressional Delegation—Who will Succeed Governor Boutwell?—What may Happen at the State House—The Vacant Seat on the Supreme Bench—Who may Fill it.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 14, 1869.

The appointment of Mr. BOUTWELL as Secretary of the Treasury will probably make some commotion in the politics of the State before long. Having received this new appointment, he will, of course, resign—indeed, he has already resigned his present position of Representative to Congress from the Seventh Congressional District—and some person will have to be at once chosen to his place. Who will that person be? is the question asked and discussed in political circles here. Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, our present Governor, has long been known as desirous of Congressional honors, and as he lives in Governor BOUTWELL'S district, his wish will undoubtedly be gratified. At least well-informed politicians tell me that such is the prospect. In that event Mr. TUCKER, the present Lieutenant-Governor, will slip into Mr. CLAFLIN'S place as Chief Magistrate of the State. Now Mr. TUCKER is reported as belonging to the "P. L. L." organization, the secret clique formed last year to press the liquor license system in the statute book in place of the Prohibitory law. The P. L. L. ticket at the State election last Fall was made up of candidates taken from the regular Republican and Democratic nominations, and Mr. TUCKER'S name appeared on that ticket as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor with JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the regular Democratic nominee for Governor. In view of these facts the so-called temperance men may unite to keep Mr. CLAFLIN in his present position and send some other man to Congress, but I hardly think these efforts, if any they put forth, will be of much avail in this respect. Mr. CLAFLIN is very popular with the majority of the State, and there is probably no "position in the gift of the State" that would not be offered him if it was known that he desired it. The "Knights of St. Crispin" oppose him, as have been stated in a former letter, because of his connection with the boot and shoe interest, but it is highly probable that they, unlike the prohibitory men, would prefer to see him in Congress than in his present position of Governor. If Mr. TUCKER becomes Governor, the extensive lobbying set on foot at the State House by those models of morality, the prohibitory men, may not accomplish much. This lobby business in our Legislature received a pretty decided check at the close of last season, and people generally have supposed that this Winter the State House would be free from this disgrace. But now the Temperance men have taken it up—the men of all men who cried out against it—and if they are successful in it, we shall probably have more squandering of money and more large gifts by the State to various institutions, and the old Prohibitory law revived. Mr. TUCKER would make a good Governor—no one doubts his ability—and Mr. CLAFLIN would represent his State very well in Congress. But, perhaps, after all, there may be no change in the Governor's rooms at the State House until Fall. Certainly there will not if Congress adjourns next week, as it now seems probable it may. But that Governor CLAFLIN will succeed Mr. BOUTWELL, and that the politics of the State before many months will begin to be interesting, few, if any, doubt.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

The telegraph has already informed everybody that Judge HOAR, the Attorney-General of the hour, has sent to Governor CLAFLIN, from Washington, his resignation of his seat on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts. Considerable anxiety is expressed among the lawyers to know who the Governor will appoint to the vacant chair. Among others I hear the name of Hon. ELLIS AMES mentioned prominently in that connection. Mr. AMES is not so universally known as many men of far less ability. He is a distant relative of Hon. OAKES AMES, at present in Congress, and is reputed the best equity lawyer in the State, without a single exception. He is at present a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and it was from his large and wonderful library—wonderful for the quantity and quality of books in it—that the valuable works containing the early laws of Massachusetts during the Colonial and Provincial periods, in the library of the New-York Historical Society, were obtained by its able and efficient librarian, Mr. MOORE. Mr. AMES, by the way, has been engaged for a year or more in editing a series of the older or earlier laws of Massachusetts, under a resolution passed by the Legislature a few years since, at the solicitation of the late Governor ANDREW. This is a work requiring thorough knowledge and great research not only in the State archives, but in the English colonial office, and it surely has been well performed. Mr. AMES, in his work, has come across some queer papers, and has discovered a few important mistakes. The most important and curious error that he has found is in the first charter granted to the Colony, and repeated in all the subsequent charters, and, furthermore, incorporated into the Constitution of the State. The charter, as originally drafted, and now in the English Colonial Office, defined the property qualifications of a voter to be a "freehold estate of the annual value of three pounds, or any estate of the value of fifty pounds." In making the copy the Clerk blundered and substituted sixty for for fifty. This error you will find, if you have the patience to look, repeated in every subsequent charter and incorporated in the Constitution, as originally adopted, as stated above. Probably no lawyer in the State could be mentioned for the position of Associate Justice who would give more satisfaction than "Squire AMES," as he is called in the neighborhood of his home. The name of Hon. WILLIAM GASTON is also mentioned and urged for the vacant Judgeship. He is, also, a very able lawyer, and, no doubt, would fill the position with honor and ability. In politics he is a Democrat. Last year, or the year before, he was a member of the State Senate, and was classed among the most prominent men of that body. The Governor has a long list of names recommended to him for appointment in Judge HOAR'S place, but it is probable that he will give it to either Mr. AMES or Mr. GASTON. MUNROE.

Attorney-General E. Rockwood Hoar.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 14, 1869.

The supposition that Attorney-General HOAR'S appointment to the Cabinet was intended to be of a temporary character, is not warranted by anything that the President has said or done before or since it was made. Many of the politicians are troubled by the fact that one State has two members of the Cabinet, and some friends with whom the President consulted about the appointment thought he might be embarrassed by the choice of Judge HOAR and desire to choose Mr. BOUTWELL, but he himself said at the time that this difficulty of giving two places to one State was among the least of the difficulties he had to encounter, and the idea that Judge HOAR should retire to make room for Mr. BOUTWELL was not of his suggestion. When Judge HOAR first talked with the President after arriving here, he said that he had no wish but to serve the country, and would do whatever the President desired him to do. He was answered that the President had no desire except that he should qualify, and at once enter upon the active duties of his office. Judge HOAR did this, and is rapidly learning his work. There is the best reason for saying that the President has no intention at present of superseding him. The question of locality, he says, is of far less consequence than the question of fitness, and Judge HOAR is already proving himself a fit man for the place given him. His footing in the Cabinet is now as sure as that of any other man, and people therefore need not worry themselves to find a new office for him, or pick out a new man for the Attorney-Generalship.

VENEZUELA.

Another Revolution Threatened—Congress Unable to Choose a President—Rival Candidates Arming for the Contest.

The following information from our regular correspondent is forwarded to us by the Pilots' Board in advance of the regular mails:

CURACOA, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1869.

By information received at this port from different points of Venezuela, it appears that that unhappy country is again to become the theatre of war. From Caracas we learn that the Congress is unable to elect a President, and the two younger MONARGES, both aspiring to that office, have retired to collect their forces for the combat.

From Coro we are advised that the friends of General FALCON—now in Europe—are already under arms, and by an arrival this morning from Carabobo, we learn that all is excitement in that State.

Thus it appears that after a few months' respite, the country is again to plunge into the turmoil of revolution, which appears to be the only mode in that distracted country of electing a President.

The death of the elder MONARGES was truly unfortunate for the Republic, as he appears to have been the only one on whom they could unite, and who had the power to control the discordant elements of which the country is composed.

ST. DOMINGO.

A Supposed Fillibustering Expedition Stopped—Seizure of an Armed Steamer by the Dominican Government.

ST. DOMINGO, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Dominican Government has had official notice from St. Thomas that Ex-Generals ADON and LUPIRON had obtained a steamer and fitted her up for a fillibustering expedition. The Danish authorities laid the suspected vessel under the guns of the fort, and found in her five cannon and other evidences of warlike intention; but the result of the investigation leaves it doubtful whether they were to be directed against SALNAVE of Hayti, or BAEZ of the Dominican Republic.

There is equal reason to believe that the steamer, which is a remarkably swift and successful old blockade-runner, is not in fact destined for the supply of arms, &c., for the Cuban insurgents. The friends of ADON, LUPIRON and CABRAL have been saying for a month past that they and other Dominican guerrilla officers who are now known to be in Cuba, were pledged to assist in forming the liberated slaves into guerrilla bands, to harass and cut off the advanced post of the Spanish forces.

The Cuban leaders have devoted friends here, and the Government has some trouble to keep its army officers in orderly bounds. Three young Dominicans, two of them youths of 16 and 18 years, were shot by a Spanish Captain at Santiago de Cuba, and the story, brought here by an eye-witness of the tragedy, has stirred up the old Dominican hatred of Spain.

BAEZ will find it impossible to prevent two or three hundred Dominican guerrillas joining and heading the Cuban *emancipados*, and you may be prepared to hear of new and horrible features in the conflict with Spain if the Captain-General fails to establish a speedy peace.

The Cuban insurrection and the BANKS and BUTLER resolutions are the leading and constant subjects of interest among all classes in Santo Domingo. Many arrests and some capital trials have taken place in consequence of the rising in Scylo, and the murder of three Dominican officers in Neyba. Twelve men have been condemned to death for "sedition, accompanied by robbery and assassination;" and three of them will be shot.

There has been a sharp difference of opinion between the Dominican Minister of the Interior and interested parties as to the extent of the power of the Delgado charter for taking guano from Alta Vela. The case has been referred to Washington, and Minister FABENS has been charged to lay copies of the charter, and of all other proceedings of this Government on the question, before the American Secretary of State, and accept his decision in the case.

There is but one American vessel in port—a schooner loading for Boston with hides, honey and fine woods. Two others are daily expected, one from Boston and one from Baltimore, with provisions. A steamer from New-York is also expected.

Personal.

Count Wedlen, of Dresden, is at the Gladstone House. Hon. H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati; Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado, and Hon. H. A. Tilden, of New-Lebanon, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. John Rose, M. P., of Montreal, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. James Montcalm, of Montreal, and Hon. J. H. Wethey, of Point Byron, are at the Westmoreland Hotel. Hon. W. H. Hegeman, of Poughkeepsie, and Hon. W. A. Conant, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. A. Pike, of Tennessee, is at the New-York Hotel. Paymaster C. F. Guild, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

The President and the New-York Appointments.

From the Commercial Advertiser

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 15.

From all I can learn, I am inclined to believe that President GRANT has already determined upon the men to fill the places for the New-York City Federal offices. They are not made with the advice and consent of the Senators and Congressmen from this State. I have it from a party who ought to be good authority, that Mr. STEWART, before leaving Washington, had a conversation with the President in regard to the New-York appointments. Mr. STEWART asked the favor of naming a man for the office of District-Attorney. The President regretted to say that he had promised that office to a friend last Summer. Mr. STEWART urged that the public good required that a gentleman occupying a certain position should not be disturbed, to which the President replied that he felt embarrassed on that point, inasmuch as he had positively stated to a friend that he should have the place. It is inferred from this that nearly all the offices in New-York City are mortgaged, and that not one of the prominent names mentioned in connection with the offices, except General QUINBY, will be appointed. I do not know how much reliance to place upon this story, but judging from the doleful aspect of several applicants for the various places, it looks as if there might be something in it. It is supposed that Hon. HAMILTON FISH is to be consulted in regard to the New-York appointments, and several parties are here expecting to have the new Secretary of State interest himself in their behalf. It is expected that several foreign appointments will be sent into the Senate to-day, and also the New-York Collector. Mr. DANA, of the *Sun*, expects the position, but it is generally believed that Mr. GRINNELL will be the man.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, President COMAN in the chair. Resolutions were adopted as follows: To donate to the "Mariners' Church of Sea and Land" $311 and interest, to pay assessments; that Broome-street, from Broadway to Bowery, be paved with a patent wooden pavement; donating to the Bedford-street Methodist Episcopal Church $306 to pay assessments; donating to the Church of the Covenant $652 60 to pay assessments; to pave with Belgian pavement Maiden-lane; donating to the Berean Baptist Church $150 to pay assessments; to renumber all avenues where the same is not already done; donating to the Church of the Intercession $1,749 59 to pay assessments.

A resolution was referred to the Committee on Street Openings, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take the necessary legal measures to widen Washington-place, on the southerly side thereof, twenty feet, and to extend the same from its present terminus at Broadway easterly to the westerly line of Fourth-avenue.

The Committee on Markets, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire as to whether or not the markets lately established in this City by private individuals were established by authority of law, reported that the right to establish public markets is vested solely in the Common Council, and they, therefore, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the business now being transacted on the premises located in the block bounded by Broadway and Seventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, known as the "Central Market," to be immediately discontinued, by injunction or otherwise, as in his judgment may be deemed best calculated to accomplish the purpose intended; and also that the said Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby further authorized and directed immediately to commence an action against the person or persons owning or claiming to own the said premises, for exemplary damages, for violation of the market franchise of the City, in order thereby to punish this, and prevent any further encroachments of like character upon the corporate franchises of the City of New-York.

The report and resolution were laid over.

Resolutions were referred to the Committee on Street Pavement to pave with Stafford pavement Water-street, from Fulton-street to James-slip, and Front-street from Fulton-street to James-slip.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President MONAGHAN in the chair.

Concurrence was had with the Aldermen upon a resolution that EDMUND JONES & Co., printers for the City, be directed to pay the compositors in their employ the full amount asked for composition by Typographical Union No. 6 on not only City work but on all work done in the office of this firm, and in case said firm refuse to comply with the terms or scale of prices fixed by the "Union," then that the City printing be given to some other firm.

A resolution was concurred in appointing a special committee of three from each branch of the Common Council to tender the sympathies of the Common Council and the regard of the City of New-York to Messrs. JOHN WARREN and AUGUSTINE E. COSTELLO for their imprisonment in Great Britain.

Resolutions were adopted as follows: Donating to each of the following institutions the sum of $5,000 in aid of the same: St. Francis' Hospital, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. Michael's School, St. Bridget's Church, St. Mary's School and the Hebrew Benevolent Society Orphan Asylum; that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to lay such mains as may be necessary to carry an abundance of Croton water to the institutions on Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands; to pave with Fisk concrete pavement One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Second to Third avenues; designating the *Irish American* as a corporation paper; to pave with Belgian pavement Forty-fifth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River; donating to St. Teresa's Church $640, to pay assessments; donating to the Forsyth-street M. E. Church $250, to pay an assessment; donating to the Northeastern Homœpathic Dispensary $8,000 in aid of the funds of said institution; to pave with Fisk concrete pavement One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues; that the salaries of the women employed in cleaning the offices of the different departments of the City Government be increased to $2 per diem; to pave with Fisk concrete pavement One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River; to pave with Belgian pavement Hubert-street, from Hudson-street to West-street, and Watts-street, from Canal to West streets; that all avenues be renumbered where the same is not already done; donating to the Church of the Lady of Sorrow $5,000 in aid of the funds of said church, and to pave with Belgian pavement Forty-second-street, from Madison-avenue to Third-avenue.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Ship James Foster, Jr.—Cleaning the Streets—Arrival of Diseased Pork in the City.

The Metropolitan Board of Health yesterday held a protracted and important meeting, Dr. STONE in the chair.

The vital statistics of last week for the City of New-York show 477 deaths, 153 marriages and 273 births.

A resolution was passed that the passengers and crew of the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, be not allowed to come up to the City until the Sanitary Superintendent deem it safe for the public health for them to land.

The Board passed a resolution that the Superintendent report from time to time such streets which need cleaning oftener than is provided for by the present contract for cleaning streets.

The applications of several Inspectors to hold offices whose duties do not interfere with their duties as Inspectors were granted.

It was ordered that a suit be instituted against the Alta Belle Guano Company at Astoria, in case it continued its business in its present locality. It was also voted that men be employed to watch and report such persons as may be found dumping manure into the North or East Rivers at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street.

The counselor of the Board, Mr. EATON, presented an ordinance for the more effectual prevention of hydrophobia than is possible by existing laws. After much discussion, the subject was referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances.

A communication was received from Superintendent HARRIS, informing the Board that 487 dressed carcases of diseased hogs had arrived in this City on Saturday from Albany by the Hudson River Railroad, and that the matter had been referred to his assistant, Dr. MORRIS, for investigation.

Dr. MORRIS' report to the Superintendent was also presented, in which that officer stated that on Saturday he visited the railroad freight depot in Thirty-third-street, and that he there found 259 hogs, which presented evidences that a large proportion, if not all, had been diseased. The whole lot were immediately condemned and ordered removed to the New-York Rendering Dock. A subsequent microscopical investigation of a large proportion of the carcases on the dock, by Assistant Superintendent, Dr. STILES, revealed the fact that none were perfectly free from evidences of disease. The viscera had all been removed except the kidneys, at the time of slaughter. No evidence was found either of measles or trichinus disease, but other diseased conditions, which would condemn its use for food.

The facts of the case were found by Dr. MORRIS to be these:

This lot, with others, were at Chicago being fed at a distillery. The distillery having been closed under Government orders, the hogs were deprived of that kind of food. Their gums and teeth becoming sore from use of this kind of food, they could not be fed on hard corn; consequently they were immediately shipped forward. At Buffalo they were pronounced diseased, some seventy being found dead among them. They were not allowed to be slaughtered at that place, but were forwarded to Albany, where they were slaughtered and dressed and reshipped for this market. Following Dr. MORRIS' report was another from Dr. HARRIS, in which he gave it as his opinion, (formed from an examination of the carcases,) that the swine had been diseased with the cholera or malignant typhoid disorder. There was no evidence, he said, to show that the hogs had been afflicted with the measles, as at first supposed. In conclusion, Dr. HARRIS recommended that the lot of pork herein described shall be ordered to be rendered at the soap-grease tanks by the owners or agents of said carcases.

The Board thereupon adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent cause a careful and prompt inspection to be made of the hogs seized and now at the Rendering Dock, consigned to Mr. REID; and all such hogs as are found to be unsafe for human food be under the care of some officer or agent of this Board until such disposition of said hogs is made as will preclude the same being used for food, and that any portion of said hogs safe for food be left at the disposal of the parties appearing to be entitled to them. That the Superintendent make a report of his doings hereunder and of the number of said hogs of either class aforesaid, and of the names of such skillful persons as examine the condition of said hogs.

The Board then adjourned until Monday next.

Billiards.

In Montreal on the 6th of next month, MELVIN FOSTER and JOSEPH DION are to play their match for $1,000 a side. Last week FOSTER issued a challenge to any expert, more especially those in this vicinity, to play him the same game he has to meet DION at for the moderate stake of $250 a side. This challenge has not been accepted, probably because very few persons think that there is a player on this side of the St. Lawrence who can cope with FOSTER at the game named. His object in issuing it was to bring about a match that would tend to make him more fit for his contest with DION. Not having been successful in his aim, he has entered into a series of minor matches, each for a stake sufficient to make the contest interesting, with MICHAEL PHELAN and WILLIAM WICKS, the latter of whom is matched to play the French game with FRANK FITCH, of Troy, for $500 a side. At the four-ball game, 1,000 points, push-shots barred, and also at the French game, 100 points, FOSTER alternately discounts PHELAN and WICKS. The first game of the series took place on Thursday last, and, much to the surprise of the spectators, resulted in a marked triumph for FOSTER, the following being the score:

FOSTER—0, 13, 4, 0, 130, 12, 2, 225, 37, 297, 171, 11, 5, 2, 62, 102, 122, 29—total, 1,224; average 68.

PHELAN—16, 2, 11, 15, 6, 3, 16, 28, 16, 25, 20, 14, 9, 0, 8, 26, 16—total, 241; average, 14⅙.

In the second game, played on Friday, and which WICKS lost by almost as many points as PHELAN did the first, the appended surprising score was made:

WICKS—2, 14, 3, 20, 12, 39, 0, 10, 3, 47, 37, 0, 0, 45, 3, 10—total, 245; average, 15⅓.

FOSTER—0, 24, 0, 39, 145, 2, 82, 72, 65, 181, 3, 3, 93, 2, 444, 76—total, 1,231; average, 77.

The above games were played under the same conditions as will govern FOSTER'S match with DION. The third and fourth of the series were played on Saturday and consisted of 100 points, French, FOSTER'S opponent being PHELAN. In the first FOSTER made runs of 31 and 19, (each carom counting one point) and won by 84, having scored 116 to PHELAN'S 16. The second game, PHELAN, with runs of 14, 10, 9, 7, 7, &c., won by about 50, his full score being 100 to FOSTER'S 109. Yesterday afternoon were played the fifth and sixth of the series, WICKS being FOSTER'S opponent. They started to play 1,000 points up, discount, but when WICKS had reached 172 FOSTER was so far ahead that it was deemed advisable to give up the game and save time. It will be seen that FOSTER again got about 400 on a run, dispensing, too, with the push shot.

WICKS—0, 2, 16, 0, 25, 3, 15, 3, 32, 7, 6, 24, 49—total 172; average, 13⅓.

FOSTER—0, 0, 0, 0, 27, 68, 116, 52, 466, 2, 6, 0, 101—total 800; average, 61⅓.

Discount at the French game was next in order, and so effective was FOSTER'S execution at the outset that he knocked the play completely out of WICKS, whom no one ever before pretended to discount at this particular game. The score will show that FOSTER started off with a run of 38, (checked by his ball "freezing,") and finished with one of 27.

FOSTER—0, 0, 38, 0, 10, 4, 1, 11, 4, 5, 1, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0, 2, 10, 2, 1, 27—total, 125; average, 5¾.

WICKS—2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 4, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 4—total, 25; average, 1 1-6.

To-day the seventh and eighth games will be played, and, a gentleman having offered to back GOLDTHWAIT against FOSTER for $50, it is possible that the latter will consent to play in the course of the week. Aside from his immediate engagements, FOSTER has contracted to give PETER D. BRAISTED 150 in 300 at the French game, for a stake of $100, game to be played Wednesday week.

The Stevens Battery.

Work has been resumed upon this great war monster, at the Stevens yard, at Hoboken, under the immediate personal supervision of General G. B. MCCLELLAN, its chief engineer. The "positively no admittance" decree effectually excludes all curious and idle inquirers, and with a very few exceptions none but workmen engaged on the battery, or attaches of the office, are permitted access to the scene of operations. Neither is there any information granted to the public, even reporters being obliged to make no statements of figures or facts gleaned outside of the general office. In due time, when the work shall have sufficiently progressed, a full description will be published. To the eye of the uninitiated there is at present little or nothing to interest a half-hour's visitor in or outside of the battery. Its present outward appearance is that of the partially formed hull of an immense iron vessel, gradually being developed into shape under the clanging blows of the workmen's hammers. A very large and deep excavation, extending from the water front to the head of the street, walled up substantially with stone, and furnished with pumps, stairways, platforms, &c., contains the huge craft. A temporary plank roof and sides shelter the workmen and their work from the weather; additions to this were being made by the carpenters yesterday. The interior, in its present condition, defies all description. Standing on a plank, in the centre of the vessel, and peering down a score of feet or more into the dark space below, the eye defines what seems to be gigantic tanks, monstrous furnaces, vast pipes and chests, huge cylinders, ponderous beams, cranks and shafts, and everywhere rivets, bolts, plates and screws innumerable. These are the organs of life, the vitals of the—as yet unformed—leviathan of war, which is intended for national service in our harbor defence. The munificent appropriation devised for this purpose by the late Mr. STEVENS, directed by the eminent trustees, and the well-known engineering skill of General MCCLELLAN, cannot fail to advance this enterprise to a successful completion.

Sale of Autograph Letters.

A sale of autograph letters was commenced by Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co. at their Trade Salerooms, in Clinton Hall, at 4 P. M. yesterday. The more notable autographs and the prices that they brought were as follows:

Rene of Anjou, King of Sicily, Arragon, Cyprus and Jerusalem, $5 50; Nicholas I. of Russia, $3 25; Otto von Guericke, the famous Magdeburg philosopher and inventor of the air-pump, $5 25; Baron von Leibnitz, the great natural philosopher of Germany, $6; Hiob Ludolph, the eminent Arabic scholar, $1; Pope Alexander VI., (Roderich Borgia,) $3 50; Julius II., the founder of St. Peter's, $3 50; Clement XI., $2 62; Benedict XIV., $5 25; General Sir Jeffrey Amherst, $5 50; Sir William Johnson, $3 75; Sir William Pepperell, Baronet and Lieutenant-General, $2 25; William Penn, $6; John Watts, early New-York merchant, $2 75; Roger Wolcott, Governor of Connecticut, 1751-1754, $3 50; John Hancock, $2; Henry Laurens, $2 75; Colonel Zebulon Butler, who commanded in the battle of Wyoming, $3; Charles Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, $1 60; Emperor Charles V. of Germany, $5 13; Maria Theresa, Empress of Germany, $4 50; Leopold II., $1 38; Don Francisco de Paula, Infanta of Spain, $3 50; King Christian IV., of Denmark, $5 25; Frederick the Great, of Prussia, $5 50; Prince Eugene, $2 50; Prince Alexander Menzikoff, of Russia, $3 50; Raimond, Count de Montecculi, $2 13; General Count Zinzendorff, $4 50; Prince Metternich, of Austria, $2 25; General Geo. Clinton, $1 25; General Nathaniel Greene, $3 25; General Josiah Harmar, $3 50; General Enoch Poor, of New-Hampshire, $5 50; General Arthur St. Clair, $11; General Baron F. W. Steuben, $10; General John Stark, $5 50; General John Sullivan, $1 50; General Washington, $8 50; General Anthony Wayne, $9; Gen. Joseph Warren, $12 25; General Sir Wm. Howe, $5 50; General Sir Henry Clinton, $5 50; General Sir Guy Carleton, $7 50; General Sir John Burgoyne, $3 50; General Lord Cornwallis, $8 50; Lord Rawdon, $6. A collection of foreign autographs brought merely nominal prices. Balfe, the composer, $1 50; Sir Henry R. Bishop, $1 50; Farinelli, $2 62. The sale continues to-day and to-morrow at 4 P. M. each day.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. Twenty-seven new licenses were granted. Nine cases were tried and disposed of, as follows:

1. BERNARD FINERTY, No. 102 Tenth-avenue. Not revoked.
2. TERRENCE DUFFY, No. 117 Hudson-street. Adjourned one week.
3. CLAUS F. HANKE, No. 462 Washington-street. Complaint dismissed.
4. JOHN DICKHARDT, No. 117 Hester-street. License not revoked.
5. GEORGE SKRANZSKY, No. 188 Forsyth-street. Not revoked.
6. FRANCIS T. DOELGER, No. 92 Third-avenue. Postponed one week.
7. JOSEPH RUTTIGER, No. 291 East Houston-street. License not revoked.
8. LOUIS KROMBACH, Corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, Brooklyn. Adjourned one week.

BROWN & MORRIS, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street, Brooklyn. Case dismissed.

The Board then adjourned.

Bank Clerks' Association.

The election of officers for this Association took place yesterday afternoon. The whole number of votes cast was 414, and the following was the result of the election:

President—J. C. Parsons, Chemical National Bank. Vice-President—J. H. Aikman, Bank of New-York, N. B. A. Recording Secretary—C. H. Dummer, Merchants' Exchange National Bank. Corresponding Secretary—M. F. Reading, Manhattan Company. Treasurer—T. L. Raymond, North River Bank. Directors—T. W. S. Middleton, American Exchange National Bank; D. L. Hart, Pacific National Bank; W. A. Nash, Corn Exchange Bank; T. M. Adriance, National Bank of Commerce; E. G. Tucker, National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank; T. Thompson, Jr., Oriental Bank. Inspectors of Election—E. L. Hamilton, Central National Bank; Charles Thomas, Ninth National Bank; Joseph Bird, Manhattan Savings Bank.

$1,000 Reward

FOR DETECTING THE COUNTERFEITER OF HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. HOW TO DETECT IT. THE GENUINE HAS MY NAME AND ADDRESS BLOWN IN THREE SIDES OF BOTTLE; THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.

Unquestionably the business has been carried on for some time, and to a considerable extent, and the selling has been managed by experts, who depend upon the external appearance, without regard to the quality or contents of the bottle.

My conclusion is that the expensive wrappers were stolen, or a transfer of the original plate taken by a dishonest engraver.

My name and address is not blown in the spurious, and I have never used any bottle without this precaution.

I have been in consultation with the various Glass Works in regard to it, and they assert that they have never made any bottles for any one the pattern of the spurious. I have purchased all my bottles, for twelve years, from Messrs. SHEETS & DUFFY, Kensington Glass Works, and each and every bottle has the following plainly blown on three sides of the bottle: "H. T. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE FLUID EXTRACTS, PHILADELPHIA." THE SPURIOUS HAS NOT, and in the genuine the lettering can be felt without removing the wrapper, in a majority of cases.

Thus far it is evident that the SPURIOUS has emanated from SMALL JOBBERS or PEDDLERS of various preparations, who, when questioned, reply "that they never take bills or receipts when procuring their supplies," which causes difficulty in tracing.

A very important item to druggists is, that quite a quantity of the spurious has already fermented, and such a result has never occurred to the genuine. I cannot imagine what impression the afflicted may have formed of me, who have been so unfortunate as to have purchased the spurious, or the injury done my name and business by this counterfeit, which possesses no medicinal virtues whatever. But my friendly relations and extensive acquaintance in the trade, and the precautions I have taken, will prevent its recurrence. I will greatly appreciate it if the druggists will examine their stock at once and report. I WILL PROTECT SUCH FROM LOSS, AND WILL CAUSE TO BE ARRESTED DEALERS FOUND WITH THE SPURIOUS FROM THIS DATE.

Any information derived leading to detection will be thankfully received, and receive a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

H. T. HEMBOLD,
No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—Since the insertion of the above the following druggists have kindly reported and returned the spurious article, and been supplied with the genuine: GEORGE C. PORTER, 42d-st. and Broadway; J. J. CORCORAN, No. 119 Bowery; R. A. SANDS, No. 188 Bowery; H. PAEPKE, 14th-st., near 6th-av., New-York. And many others in Philadelphia.—*Advertisement.*

How Hostetter's Bitters Cure Dyspepsia.

THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL.

The office of the stomach is to convert the food into a cream-like semi-fluid, called CHYME. This is effected partly by the action of a solvent, called the gastric juice, which exudes from the coating of the stomach, and partly by a mechanical movement of that organ, which *churns*, as it were, the dissolving aliment. The CHYME passes from the stomach into the duodenum, or entrance to the bowels, where it is subjected to the action of the bile, and the nutritious portion of it converted into a fluid called *Chyle*, which eventually becomes blood.

Now, it is evident that if the great solvent, the gastric juice, is not produced in sufficient quantity, or if the mechanical action of the stomach is not sufficiently brisk, the *first process of digestion* will be but imperfectly performed. It is also clear that if the liver, which plays such an important part in changing the nourishing portion of the chyme into the material of the blood, is congested, or in any unnatural condition, the *second process* will not be thoroughly accomplished. The result of the *two failures* is *dyspepsia*, complicated with *biliousness.*

The mode in which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS operate in such cases is this: They invigorate the cellular membrane of the stomach, which evolves the gastric juice, thereby insuring an ample sufficiency of the fluid to completely dissolve the food. They also act upon the nerves of the stomach, causing an acceleration of the mechanical movement necessary to reduce the food to a homogeneous mass. They also act specifically upon the liver, strengthening it, and so enabling it to produce an ample and regular supply of bile, for the purpose of converting the nutritious particles of the *chyme* into *chyle*, and promote the passage through the bowels of the useless debris.

In this way HOSTETTER'S BITTERS cure dyspepsia and liver complaint. The explanation is plain, simple, philosophical and *true.—Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The great remedy for cancer, scrofula, kidney diseases, &c. Sold by druggists and by SAXE & Co., No. 417 Broome-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.

Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

The Recent Fire in Hartford.

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN THE CHAMPION!!

[Copy.]

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6, 1869.

John B. Russell, Agent, Hartford, Conn.:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Patent Safe, belonging to me, which was in the destructive fire in this city on the morning of the 2d inst., was got out from the ruins this afternoon—four days since the fire—and had to be cut open to get at the contents, which were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. The safe was in the hottest part of the fire, and shows for itself the fiery ordeal it has passed through, and is the only thing left of my establishment.

I am very much pleased with the result. It has proved itself perfectly fire-proof, and too much praise cannot be awarded to a safe which stood the test so well. As soon as I get my business started again I shall want another of the same kind.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE HIBBARD.

More than THIRTY THOUSAND HERRING SAFES have been sold and are now in use; and over SIX HUNDRED have been tested in accidental fires. Awarded the PRIZE MEDALS at WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK, and the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS! at the recent International contest.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.
—[*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y., jewelers and dealers in all grades of WALTHAM WATCHES at LOWEST PRICES.

Special attention is called to the very fine three-quarter plate watches made at Waltham, which we warrant shall satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.—*Advertisement.*

THE BALLSTON SPA LITHIA SPRING WATER contains double the quantity of mineral matter of other springs, is more efficacious in diseases, and is a specific for kidney, scrofulous, cutaneous, rheumatic and bilious complaints. Sold by all druggists. Try it and be convinced.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

The NEW-YORK TIMES,—started in September, 1851,—has for many years been recognized as among the most successful, popular and influential newspapers in the country. It is still under the control and management of its original founders, who, with greatly increased resources and experience, will spare no pains to extend and strengthen its claims upon the confidence and support of the public.

In its political discussions and preferences the TIMES is Republican,—and supports the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as on the whole best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country. It was among the first to advocate the nomination and election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency, and will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of his Administration.

The TIMES will insist upon Reform in all branches of the public service,—economy in the administration of the Government,—the payment of the public debt and the maintenance of the public credit,—the adoption of equal and impartial suffrage,—the removal of useless political disabilities,—the preservation of peace,—the elevation of labor,—the vindication of our national rights,—and, in general, such measures as will strengthen our Republican institutions in the confidence of our own people, and commend them to the respect and admiration of the rest of the world.

As a NEWSPAPER, the TIMES will continue to be, as it has been, unsurpassed.

Its CORRESPONDENCE, by Telegraph and by Mail, from all parts of the world, will be full, prompt, reliable and interesting. In this respect it will maintain the high reputation it has thus far enjoyed.

Its REPORTS of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature,—of the Law Courts, social, political and literary associations, public meetings, and of whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the great body of the Reading Public. In its Commercial, Financial, Real Estate and general Market Reports, special pains will be taken to embody the latest news, in the most reliable and acceptable form.

A LITERARY Department will be maintained, in which will be given Reviews and notices of all the important and interesting issues of the Press; —and the Fine Arts, including Music, the Drama, painting and sculpture, will receive careful attention at the hands of competent and experienced critics.

The EDITORIAL Department of the TIMES will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussion of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals, or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

The Sunday Edition of the TIMES contains, in addition to all the news of the day, from eight to ten columns of interesting literary matter, selected with great care from the latest periodical literature of this country and Europe, including the best stories, poems, &c., besides original articles by accomplished writers on subjects of general interest. It is therefore not only a NEWSPAPER, in the proper sense of the word, but a journal of ART, LITERATURE and FASHION; and no pains are spared to make it the most complete and interesting Sunday newspapers in the country. The matter it contains is always fresh and new, and is arranged in a tasteful and attractive manner.

The TIMES issues three editions, all of the very largest size, on large quarto sheets, each containing *fifty-six* columns, printed in clear and legible type, at the following rates:

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	$10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
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Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

Brandreth's Pills

Take out from the stomach, the bowels and blood those matters or humors that cause or continue disease. Thus they certainly cure Colds, Coughs, Inflammations, Fevers, Rheumatisms, Dizziness, Pains of the head and limbs and bowels, and cannot fail to benefit whoever is sick, whether recent or otherwise.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S principal office, Brandreth House, New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

The Hydraulic Clothes Washer

Will do your washing thoroughly, WITHOUT BOILING OR RUBBING.

W. H. HICKS, General Agent,
No. 687 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

The American House, Boston, has large and airy family rooms, quiet and retired, although in the centre of business and places of amusement. This house has no superior in New-England.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding Cards; also, Cards for Wooden, Tin, Crystal, Silver and Golden Weddings.

Adams, Chandler & Co., Manufacturers of FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st., New-York.

DIED.

BOOTH.—On Sunday, March 14, ALICE SEYMOUR, infant daughter of Mary S. H. and William T. Booth, aged 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 3 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, March 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CLARKE.—At Genoa, Italy, on Sunday, March 14, STEPHEN T. CLARKE, of Brooklyn, L. I.

CARPENTER.—In this City, on Monday, March 15, at his late residence, No. 225 East 11th-st., CHARLES L. CARPENTER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

COREY.—On Monday, March 15, Miss SARAH W. COREY, sister of Rev. D. G. Corey, of Utica, and Rev. S. A. Corey, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, March 17, at 12 M., at the residence of her sister, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

CRARY.—On Saturday evening, March 13, EDWARD CRARY, aged [illegible] years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of James L. Morris, No. 3 West 16th-st., on Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

DICKINSON.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, March 13, after a short illness, ELLEN HOOD, wife of Charles P. Dickinson, and daughter of John M. and Maria Hood.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, W. E. Doubleday, Esq., No. 90 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

DEPEW.—At Peekskill, on Monday, March 15, ISAAC DEPEW, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, March 17, at 1½ o'clock.

DEVEREUX.—On Sunday, March 7, at his residence, Conocanarco, on the Roanoke, Halifax County, N. C., THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, in the 73d year of his age.

FARRINGTON.—At Croton Landing, N. Y., on Monday, March 15, CARRIE, youngest daughter of H. P. and M. J. Farrington.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the parents' residence. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

FROST.—At Flushing, L. I., on Seventh day morning, 3d month, 13th, MARY, wife of Isaac Frost, formerly of New-York, in the 79th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Friends' Meeting-house, Flushing, on Third day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock M.

ISELIN.—On Monday, March 15, suddenly, in his 52d year, JOHN A. ISELIN, of New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOW.—On Sunday, March 14, Miss SUSAN LOW, eldest daughter of the late John Low.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MERRIAM.—On Monday, March 15, ANNIE M., youngest daughter of Isaac L. and Ellen M. Merriam, in the 8th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 143 West 43d-st. The remains will be taken to Oswego for interment.

PLATT.—On Sabbath morning, March 14, Mrs. CHARLOTTE W. PLATT, widow of the late John Platt, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Wilmot Williams, No. 21 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

RANKIN.—On Monday, March 15, 1869, JOHN RANKIN, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 356 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

SAYRES.—On Sunday, March 14, at Jamaica, L. I., LIDIA, youngest child of Gilbert and Anna L. Sayres, aged 2 years, 11 months and 5 days.

Funeral on Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, in Canal-st., Jamaica, L. I.

SNYDER.—At Astoria, on Sunday, March 14, HENRY G., infant son of Henry and Margaret E. Snyder, of inflammation of the lungs.

Funeral from the residence of his father, in Remsen-st., Astoria, this day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Steamer *Nellie White* leaves Peck-slip at 3⅜ and 8th-st. at 3:25.

TALCOTT.—After a brief illness, on Monday, March 15, REBECCA W., daughter of the late William H. Talcott, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 64 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, March 18, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN BLARCOM.—In Cornwall, on Saturday, March 13, SARAH VAN BLARCOM, aged 11 years, daughter of John A. and Mary F. Van Blarcom.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, at St. John's M. E. Church, Bedford-av., corner of Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WEED.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 15, EDWIN G., son of Edwin P. and Céline Gelin Weed, aged 1 years, 9 months and 10 days.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday's *Herald.*

WHITE.—On Sunday morning, March 14, at his late residence, No. 342 West 32d-st., ALBERT M. WHITE, in the 27th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services this day, (Tuesday,) March 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Worcester, Mass., papers please copy.

HANCOCK LODGE NO. 49, I. O. O. F.—The members are hereby notified to attend at the Lodge-room, Odd Fellows' Hall, this day, (Tuesday,) March 16, at 12½ P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Bro. P. G. MEYER COHEN. By order N. G.

DAVID W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ The members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral of our late brother, Henry A. Burr, from his late residence, corner 119th-st. and Avenue A, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock. Members are requested to meet at No. 393 4th-av., at 10½ A. M.

By order of J. R. TRESIDER, N. G.
J. CROKER, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. F. A. HINRICHS,

Successor to

M. WERCKMEISTER,

has removed, March 4, to the spacious premises NOS. 29, 31 and 33 PARK-PLACE, northwest corner of Church-st., up stairs, where with better accommodations, he will continue the fancy goods, china, glass and toy business, as carried on for the last forty-eight years, at No. 150 Broadway.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them.

For sale by ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York by all druggists.

JOHN F. HENRY

HAS JUST RECEIVED AT NO 21 PARK-ROW,
10 cases Low's B. W. Soaps.
20 cases Glenn's ass't Perfumes and Pomades.
20 cases Bazin's ass't Perfumes and Pomades.
50 cases Vosburg's ass't Perfumes and Pomades.

Full assortment of Toilet Goods and Druggists' Sundries, Flavoring Extracts, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Hard and Soft Rubber Goods. Burnett's Standard Preparations. Full assortment of all Patent Medicines.

☞ Will remove 1st of May to the commodious warehouse NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, for the week ending March 20, will be dispatched from this office as follows, viz.: On TUESDAY at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M. On WEDNESDAY at 7 A. M., and at the Stations on TUESDAY NIGHT as follows: A and B, 9; C and O, 8:45; D and E, 8:30; F and G, 8:10 P. M.; on THURSDAY at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 9 A. M., and at the Stations as follows: A and B, 7:55; C and O, 7:40; D and E, 7:25; F and G, 7:05.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, from $20 to $40, for in or out door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide them. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, 90 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

AT GENIN'S FORMER SUPERINTENDent's, D'ANCONA, No. 82 6th-av., the best silk hat manufactured; only $7.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry, silver, silks, shawls, furniture, &c. O. G. JUDD, No. 609 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION JUST PUBLISHED.

SPIRIT MYSTERIES EXPLAINED.

THE INNER LIFE, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

BY ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

Putnam's excellent Magazine for February says: "This volume of A. J. Davis, the well-known spiritualist and seer, is not without significance to the observer of modern psychological phenomena, for it is but one of twenty-four works by the same author, some of which have reached a thirtieth edition." The publishers take pleasure in offering this volume as a compend of the Harmonial Philosophy of Spiritualism, and as a repository of facts demonstrating the grand truth of open communication between the two worlds.

Published in superior style and for sale by WILLIAM WHITE & CO., No. 158 Washington-st., Boston, and No. 544 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 50; postage 20 cents. Orders may be sent through any book merchant or dealer in periodicals. Liberal terms to the trade.

HOW HE WON HER. A SEQUEL TO "FAIR PLAY." By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, is published this day by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, and is for sale by all booksellers and news agents. Price $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover.

JUST OUT—LYDIA THOMPSON'S QUADrilles, containing "Beautiful Bells," "Up in a Balloon," "Bell Goes Ringing for Sairah," "Tommy Dodd," "Gal o' Mine," &c.; price 50 cents, with handsome portrait of Lydia Thompson. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

HOW HE WON HER. A SEQUEL TO "FAIR PLAY." By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, is published this day by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, and is for sale by all booksellers and news agents. Price $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Notwithstanding the stormy morning the sales at the Exchange Salesrooms, yesterday, were very fully attended. A large crowd assembled before the hour of sale, and when noon arrived, and the sales commenced, one-half of the room at least was densely packed. The market, too, betrayed a more healthy appearance than it has for some days past, the number of lookers-on was not near so large, and the number of bidders much larger than during the latter days of the past week; prices were firmer, and the sales were generally more satisfactory.

As was expected, the sale of Westchester lots by Mr. MULLER drew the largest crowd. The bidding was brisk and the sales promptly made. The prices obtained were good and the result must have been gratifying. The sale of the entire property occupied less than one hour, and the amount realized was $136,489.

The fact that out-of-town lots are now most in demand has been fully demonstrated. All that have been sold during the past few weeks have brought good prices, and the audiences have in every instance been large. Other parcels of property equally desirable, will soon be offered, and many more men desiring homes will have the opportunity to secure them.

City property also showed an improvement. Messrs. BLEECKER & Co. sold the house and lot No. 133 West Thirteenth-street, lot 21.6x106, for $21,650; the house and lot No. 11 Prince-street, lot 25x86, for $17,500, and other pieces of property at equally favorable rates. The tenement property sold by Mr. D. M. SEAMAN also brought good prices. The five-story brick house and lot No. 190 Eldridge-street, $26,100; No. 192 Eldridge-street, $26,100; Nos. 62 and 64 Greene-street, $65,500; No. 136 Greene-street, $50,000. Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. also had a large and satisfactory sale.

The market generally shows an improvement over last week, and the indications are that for the present it will at least hold its own.

To-day several very desirable pieces of property will be offered.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will offer one hundred choice lots in the vicinity of Prospect Park; also, twenty-seven lots on Carlton-avenue, and other desirable Brooklyn property.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., by order of the administrators of the estate of GEO. W. GILLETT, deceased, will sell the leases of property, Nos. 29 and 41 Third-avenue, the house and lot No. 312 East Twenty-sixth-street, and the two lots on the north side of West Fifty-ninth-street, near the Grand Boulevard.

Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & Co. will sell, at the City Salesrooms, Brooklyn, of the Lorillard Estate, five plots on Hamilton-avenue, near the ferry, and nine plots India Wharf, Atlantic Docks. Also at the New-York Exchange Salesrooms, the four-story brick house and lot No. 218 East Forty-second-street, and the three four-story brick houses and lots Nos. 223, 225 and 227 East Forty-first-street.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., will sell one hundred and twenty-eight valuable building lots, being part of the estate of JOHN LOW, deceased, situated between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and Sixtieth and Sixty-second streets. They are situated on high ground, dry and naturally drained, on even grade, and are in every way desirable.

Other smaller sales will be made, and if the market holds as well as yesterday promised, the day will be a particularly interesting one.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot n. w. corner 84th-st. and 8th-av., 27.2x100, S. G. Ostrander $16,500
3 lots adjoining, fronting on 8th-av., each 25x180, A. Treadwell 30,000
1 lot s. w. corner 85th-st. and 8th-av., lot 27.2x100, S. G. Ostrander 16,150
1 lot adjoining, fronting 8th-av., 25x100, J. Emmons 10,500
2 lots adjoining, fronting 8th-av., each 25x100, A. Sloat 20,200
3 lots n. s. 84th-st., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x102.2, S. G. Ostrander 18,000
1 lot adjoining above, 25.6x87x102.2, Mr. Horton.. 6,700
4 lots, s. s. 85th-st., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., each 25x102.2, A. Sloat 22,000
3 lots, w. s. 8th-av., 25.5 ft. s. of 68th-st., lots 25x100, E. F. Wheelwright 36,000
2 lots adjoining and fronting 8th-av., lots 25x100, E. F. Wheelwright 18,200
2 lots s. w. corner 68th-st. and 8th-av., 25x101.7, E. F. Wheelwright 14,000
1 lot s. w. corner 91st-st. and 8th-av., lot 25.8x100, J. Pangburn 13,650
1 lot w. s. 8th-av., 25.8 ft. s. of 91st-st., lot 25x100, Mr. Lyon 11,050
2 lots adjoining, same size, each 25x100, Mr. Purdy 20,000
1 lot s. s. of 91st-st., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.8, A. Sloat 7,850
1 lot adjoining, same size, J. C. Kendall 8,250
1 lot adjoining, same size, J. C. Kendall 5,550
2 lots adjoining, same size, H. L. Dyer 9,900
1 lot adjoining, same size, A. Hall 4,750
1 lot adjoining, same size, A. Hall 4,250
2 lots adjoining, same size, A. Hall 4,300
2 lots adjoining, same size, J. C. Kendall 8,600
2 lots adjoining, same size, A. Hall 8,600
2 lots adjoining, same size, J. C. Kendall 17,100
1 gore lot, adjoining n. s., 17x100.8, and 50x108, R. M. Shaw 4,750
2 lots n. s. of 90th-st., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., H. Burr 8,700
4 lots adjoining, same size, Tuckerton Bunn 17,100
2 lots adjoining, same size, J. Cohen 8,300
1 lot adjoining, 54.4x100.8, P. Fox 6,100
4-story house and lot No. 446 W. 52d-st., lot 25x⅛ block, A. Cohen 14,150
1 lot s. s. of 46th-st., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 25x100.5, C. Wagner 8,950
1 lot adjoining, same size, N. Bymes 3,500
1 lot w. s. of 4th-av., 75.2 ft. s. of 123th-st., 25.2x90, Mr. Marsh 1,650
2 lots adjoining, same size, Mr. Marsh 3,200
1 lot w. corner of 119th-st. and Madison-av., lot 25.4x80, Mr. Marsh 2,350
1 lot s. s. of 71st-st., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x102.2, J. Dubois 8,000
1 lot s. s. of 57th-st., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5, J. A. Smith 8,100
1 lot adjoining, same size, J. A. Smith 8,000
2 lots n. s. of 58th-st., 290 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5, J. Dubois 9,400

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

3-story frame house and lot No. 133 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., lot 21.6x105, H. M. Platt $21,650
3-story brick house and lot No. 11 Prince-st., between Bowery and Elizabeth-st., lot 25x86, E. Kusher 17,500
House and lot No. 221 82d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., lot 25x100, E. Kusher 9,000
2-story brick house and lot n. s. of 114th-st., 108.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 21.1x100.11, C. Gilliam 5,950
2-story house and lot adjoining, same size, C. Gilliam 6,000
1 lot n. s. of 73d-st., 324.7 ft. w. of the Boulevard, 25x57, G. H. Rowley 4,600
2-story brick house, No. 626 West 51st-st., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av, lot 20x100.5, H. Saggbl 14,500
1 lot s. s. of 56th-st., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 25x97.6, H. Saggbl 3,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 lot s. w. corner East 44th-st. and 2d-av., 25.5x100, W. Clinton $11,000
1 lot adjoining and fronting on 2d-av., same size, Mr. Haight 8,000
1 lot adjoining, same size, L. King 7,600

By D. M. Seaman.

Buildings and 2 lots Nos. 72 and 74 Green-st., e. s., each lot 25x100, A. C. Lawrence $65,000
Brick building and lot No. 136 Greene-st., e. s., lot 25x100, and building and lot No. 138 Greene-st., lot 25x100, A. C. Lawrence 50,000
3-story brick house and lot No. 190 Eldridge-st., lot 24.6x87.6, A. P. De Graf 26,100
3-story brick house and lot No. 192 Eldridge-st., lot 24.6x87.6, A. P. De Graf 26,100
2-story and 4-story brick houses and lot No. 43 Henry-st., lot 22x100, Wm. Lynch 17,000

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

2-story and attic brick house, 20x30x100; also, 1 s. corner of 9th-st. and South 3d-st. $8,400
No. 7 Sandford-st., s. s., 177.5½ ft. n. of Smith-st., three-story and cellar brick house, 20.6 6-7x28x100, vestibule doors 2,300
1 lot corner of 1st-st. and North 10th-st., 20x80 1,200
1 lot on 1st-st., adjoining, same size 950
2 lots on 1st-st., adjoining, same size, each 825
1 lot on North 10th-st., adjoining, 20x100 975
3 lots on North 10th-st., near 2d-st., 18.9x100, each 825
1 lot on North 10th-st., adj., same size, each 725
2-story brick store, 25x27, with stables on the rear, 20x25; lot 25x100 ft., situate on the corner of 9th-st. and North 1st-st. Premises rent for $650 per annum 7,500
2-story and basement brick house, with modern improvements, lot 25x120 ft.; house 20 by about 50 ft., nearly opposite the Methodist Church on South 2d-st., near 6th-st., Brooklyn. 5,400

By J. Cole.

2-story frame store and lot, s. w. corner of Flushing and Clinton avs., lot 21.6x41.8, W. Knight.. $4,950
2-story frame house and lot adjoining and fronting on Flushing-av., lot 18.6x28, Wm. Knight.. 3,000
2-story frame house and lot adjoining, lot 19.6x35.6, J. J. Drake 2,950
4 two-story frame houses on the rear of the above, and two-story frame stable and plot of ground on Flushing-av., size of plot 121.5x133.5, J. J. Drake 6,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By James M. Miller—Estate of Lewis G. Morris.

2 lots s. e. corner of Central and Orchard sts.... $2,620
2 lots adjoining, fronting on Central-av..... 3,000
3 lots adjoining..... 4,000
2 lots on corner of Central-av. and Morris-st..... 2,060
3 lots s. s. Morris-st., 85 ft. e. of Central-av., each 25x125..... 2,445
7 lots adjoining, same size..... 5,546
4 lots adjoining, same size..... 3,000
4 lots adjoining, same size..... 3,020
5 lots adjoining, same size..... 3,000
5 lots n. w. corner of Madison-av. and Morris-st., each 25x100..... 4,000
6 lots adjoining, same size..... 4,025
2 lots n. e. corner of Central-av. and Morris-st... 2,610
3 lots adjoining, fronting on Central-av..... 3,300
3 lots adjoining..... 3,600
2 lots adjoining..... 3,000
4 lots n. s. of Morris-st., 121 ft. e. of Central-av., each 25x125..... 3,220
12 lots adjoining, same size..... 9,020
6 lots adjoining, same size..... 3,000
5 lots w. of Madison-av., corner of Morris-st., each 25x100..... 3,400
5 lots adjoining, same size..... 4,500
3 lots s. s. of Waverly-st., each 25x125..... 2,715
4 lots adjoining, same size..... 3,240
12 lots adjoining, same size..... 9,600
4 lots n. s. of Waverly st., 100 ft. w. of Madison-av., each 22x100..... 3,220
4 lots adjoining, same size..... 3,240
4 lots e. s. of Madison-av., corner of Waverly-st., each 22x100..... 3,689
4 lots on n. s. of Waverly-st., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., same size..... 3,260
4 lots n. s. of Morris-st., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., each 22x135..... 3,000
8 lots s. s. of Waverley-st., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., each 25x125..... 6,000
8 lots adjoining, same size..... 6,040
5 lots e. s. of Madison-av., cor. of Orchard-st., each 25x100..... 4,000
4 lots n. s. of Orchard-st., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., each 25x125..... 2,820
4 lots adjoining, same size..... 2,840
5 lots s. e. cor. of Madison-av. and Orchard-st., each 25x100..... 3,200
12 lots s. s. of Orchard-st., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., each 25x125..... 8,460

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bank-st., n. s., 327.11 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 90x21.10..... $20,000
Bleecker-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Mulberry-st., 27.6x120.5..... 35,000
Houston-st., n. s., 64 ft. w. of Goerck-st., 17.10x68.9..... 6,600
Henry-st., n. s., lot No. 997 Rutgers estate, 23.6x87.6..... 14,500
Lewis-st., e. s., 58.9 ft. n. of Grand-st., 40.1x20.... 9,000
Market-st., n. s., No. 53, 27x86.5..... 10,500
Pike-st., e. s., 18x70..... }
Pike-st., n. e. cor. Madison-st., 99x80.4..... } 10,520
Ryder's-alley, s. s. 79.11 ft. w. of Fulton-st., 31.2x136.2x30.7x30.2x25.9..... nom.
Ryder's-alley, s. s., 79.11 ft. w. of Fulton-st., 30.3x136.2x30.7x30.2x25x7..... 20,000
Thomas-st., part of lots Nos. 96 and 97 Embree estate..... 16,500
Water-st., No. 140, 22x30..... 24,700
Waverley-place, s. e. cor. of Grove-st., 87.8x150.5 32,500
4th-st., s. s., 193.9 ft. w. of Avenue D, 18.9x96..... 14,000
8th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x85.11..... 20,500
13th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue D, 57.9x15.6x12.8x4.4x28x46.8x7.7x75x6.3x42.3x25..... 35,000
17th-st., n. s., 195.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 22x50x102x50x92x25x92x125..... 28,000
22d-st., No. 205 W., 16.8x49.4..... 16,000
25th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x198.9, stamps $12..... nom.
27th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 5th-av., 98.9x75.2x105.9x116.1..... 200,000
31st-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x98.9..... 19,000
32d-st., s. s., 460 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9..... 17,100
34th-st., n. s., 156.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.7x98.9.... 28,500
35th-st., s. s., 415 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x98.9..... 40,000
36th-st., s. s., 480 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x98.9..... 16,200
41st-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of Madison-av., 52.2x105x103 x67x15..... 23,000
42d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9 (2-6 part) 3,033
42d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9, (4-6 part) 6,066
43d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5..... 3,000
43d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 50x100.5.. 15,000
50th-st., No. 338 E., 20x100.5..... 20,000
51st-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5..... 7,500
62d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x70..... 17,000
71st-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x102.2..... 19,125
71st-st., s. s., 158.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.5.... 22,000
71st-st., s. s., 328 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x200.8..... 8,000
73d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x102.2..... 4,000
88th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.5..... 13,000
116th-st., s. s., 210 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.10..... 14,350
116th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x100..... 5,400
118th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100.10x30..... 1,000
118th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 30x100.10..... 2,000
125th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x200..... 27,000
127th-st., s. s., 134 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.3x99.11..... 10,000
128th-st., n. s., 61.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 74.11x75.8..... 10,000
146th-st., s. e. corner of Kingsbridge road, 349.8 x207x317.6 (half part)..... 30,000
146th-st., s. e. corner of Kingsbridge road, 259x199.10x162 (half part)..... 30,000
146th-st., n. e. corner of Kingsbridge road, 98x102.8..... 30,000
Same property (half part)..... 50,000
155th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 325x100.11x50x275x100.11..... 50,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 22.3 ft. s. of 30th-st., 42.2x40x14x80x11.6..... 22,000
Madison-av., n. w. corner of 67th-st., 75.5x95x25x25x100x120..... 53,000
Avenue A., s. w. corner of 73d-st., 127.8x100..... 12,000
Avenue C, w. s., 83 ft. n. of 2d-st., 20.10x72.4..... 12,300
1st-av., n. w. corner of 81st-st., 175x102.2..... 21,300
1st-av., e. s., 41.5 ft. s. of 11th-st., 17.9x94..... 12,950
1st-av., e. s., 100.8 ft. n of 88th-st., 25x86..... 2,000
8th-av., s. w. corner of 27th-st., 140x98.9x80x100x28..... 220,000
9th-av., s. w. corner of 35th-st., 25x80..... 25,000
9th-av., w. s., 50.7 ft. s. of 98th-st., 50.4x100..... 5,800
12th-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 150th-st., 25x100..... 2,100

Leases.

Bond st., No. 48, 26.4x20, 10 years; 5 years, $5,500; 5 years..... $7,000
Beekman-st., No. 6, 5 years, per year..... 5,500
Broadway, No. 613, (store, &c.,) 5 years, per year 9,500
Broadway, No. 652, (part of house,) 5 years, per year..... 3,300
Grand-st., No. 303, 5 years, per year..... 5,000
Washington-st., Nos. 193 and 227 Fulton-st., 6 years, per year..... 3,125
38th-st., Nos. 127, 129 and 131, 5 years, per year.. 2,400
125th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x99.11, 10 years, per year, 5 years, $702; 5 years..... 1,000
1st-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 39th-st., 5 years, per year, 3 years, $400; 2 years..... 600
2d-av., No. 1,001, store, &c., 3 years, per year..... 1,200
3d-av., No. 96, 4 years, per year..... 2,000
7th-av., No. 272, 2½ years, per year..... 1,800
8th-av., w. s., lot No. 11 estate C. C. Moore, 24.4x100.11, 2 years, per year..... 700
11th-av., Nos. 563 and 565, 3 years, per year..... 2,200
11th-av., n. e. corner of 24th-st., 70x98.9, 10 years, per year..... 3,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, s. s., 59 ft. w. of 10th-st., 19.8x64.5x18.8x— $10,000
Butler-st. and 7th-av., s. e. corner, 50x94.7..... 5,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 58 ft. n. of Union-st., 21.8x74.... 10,000
Cumberland-st., e. s., 252.3 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100..... 5,750
Diamond-st., n. s., 1,202.1ft. e. of Main-st., 200x100..... 6,000
Ellery-st. and Throop-av., n. w. corner, 25x100.. 1,600
Ewen-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Wyckoff-st., 25x100..... 9,000
Fort Greene place, s. s., 90.6 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 60x170, q. c..... 300
Howes-st., s. s., 291.5 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20.10x100.... 1,250
Hopkins-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 75x100..... 1,575
Huntington-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Court-st., 40x100 12,000
Locust-st., e. s., 600 ft. n. of 3d-st., 50x150..... 1,700
Madison-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Bushwick-av., 25x100..... 1,000
Middle-st., n. s., 274.7 ft. e. of 5th-av., 171.6x25.1x173.7x25..... 1,000
Navy-st., e. s., 20.6 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 23.3x100.8 5,500
Navy st., s. s., 187.3 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 80.6x10.6 x1.3x100x1.3..... 150
Noble-st., n. s., 440 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100.. 9,000
Prince-st., e. s., 204 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 85x21.. 3,700
Prince-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 46.6x22. 1,600
Wyckoff-st. and Grand-av., s. w. cor., 26x90..... 1,000
South 1st-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 11th-st., 25x95..... 5,000
South 5th-st., n. s., 393.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x70.6. 5,300
10th-st. and Gold-st., s. w. cor., 20x75..... 1,000
South 10th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-st., 25x100..... 5,000
North 10th-st., 100 ft. w. of 2d-st., 25x100..... 3,450
16th-st., s. w. s., 158.7 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x100.... 2,350
17th-st., n. e. s., 173 ft. s. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.... 2,700
Classon-av., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Putnam-av., 30.2x255x61.8x256..... 7,750
Clermont-av., w. s., 250 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 100x100, q. c..... 2,000
Clinton-av., w. s., 37.2 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 22x53.3..... 2,500
Lafayette-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Reid-av., 16x100. 1,000
Myrtle and Classon avs., n. e. corner, 37x100..c. 22,000
Rockaway-av., w. s., lot No. 70, Thatford's map, New-Lotts..... 200
Willoughby-av., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Grand-av., 20x120.6 9,000
Wythe-av., w. s., 67 ft. n. of Rodney-st., 22x100.. 4,000
4th-av. and Cowenhoven-st., s. e. cor., 278.10x234.4x300x239.6..... 10,250
Lots Nos. 18, 19, 20, 36, 56, 57, 62, 63, 64, portions of Lots Nos. 768 to 772, inclusive, q. c..... 5,000

Leases Recorded.

Court and Mill sts., n. e. corner, 3 years, per year..... $950
Dean-st., No. 277, 2 years, per year..... 550
Ewen-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Montrose-av., 3 years, per year..... 600
Grand-st., No. 14, 3 years, per year..... 600

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Manaroneck.

Friends' Meeting-house road, Mary A. Sages', 13 acres..... $2,000

Morrisania.

Mott-st., s. w. s., lot No. 23, Melrose South, 25x100..... $2,200

West Farms.

Adams and Crescent avs., southerly corner, 100x140..... $1,575
Arthur-st., n. w. s., lot No. 90, map of Powell farm, 21..... 200
Irving-st., s. s., lot No. 302, C. Berriam's farm, 25x100..... 180

White Plains.

Lexington-av., e. s., 143 ft. s. of Post road, 53x125. $500

Yonkers.

Croton-av., e. s., adjoining S. Simpson's, 200x110. $900
Palisade and Van Cortlandt avs., s. e. corner, about 8 acres..... 16,500
Palisade-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Hudson-st., 27x116. 2,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Belleville-av., adjoining L. H. Armstrong's, 225x490..... $30,100
Broad-st., w. s., 316 ft. s. of Gouverneur-st., 25x120..... 4,400
Boyd-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 25x100.... 450
Canfield, corner of Washington-st., 28x80..... 5,000
Hamburg-place, e. s., 177 ft. from Paterson-st. } Indefinite lot. 1,000
Wall-st., e. s., 135 ft. from Ferry-st. }
Mulberry-st., w. s., 55 ft. s. of Commerce-st., 25x80..... 5,000
Morris-av., e. s., 350 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 30x100..... 700
Newtown-st., w. s., 108 ft. s. of 14th-av., 24x98.... 2,500
Walnut-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 19x95. 16,000
3d-av., n. s., 306 ft. w. of Belleville-av., 50x220.... 8,000
8th-st., e. s., 180 ft. n. of Orange-st., 30x100..... 350

Belleville.

Isaac-st., e. s., part of J. F. Brown's, 20x32..... $325
Indefinitely located plots—2⅛ acres and 2¼ acres 300

Bloomfield.

Orchard-st., e. s., lot, 149x320..... $1,200
Plot of 16 65-100 acres..... 5,325

Caldwell.

Plot of Garret J. Jacob's land, 4 68-100 acres..... $468

South Orange.

Scotland road, w. s., adjoining Clement Reed's, 130x225..... $16,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 8th-st., 22x100. } $15,000
Garden-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of 8th-st., 37x100. }
Garden-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of 8th-st., 37x100..... 2,035
Meadow-st., w. s., 128 ft. s. of 3d-st., 22x86..... 5,000
Willow-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 3d-st., 25x70..... 1,000
Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, block No. 39, Coster estate. 2,500
Lot No. 23, block No. 26, 25x100, Coster estate.... 3,500

Bergen.

Lot No. 57, block No. 1, Clendenny map..... $3,000

Hudson City.

Lot No. 39, block No. 3, Hudson Grove, 23x100.. $950
Lot No. 311, West Hoboken Land Association, 25x100..... 1,100

Greenville.

Pamrepan-av., e. s., 557 ft. n. of the old Bergen road, 50x113..... $600

North Bergen.

Paterson-place road, e. s., 423 ft. from Bergen County line, 47 acres..... $63,000
Lot No. 73, A. J. Smith's property, near Guttenberg, 50x100..... 250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

9TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
In a few years will not compare with
9TH-AV., BROOKLYN.

All will verify the truth of the assertion who will make a particular examination of the magnificent lots on the northwest corner of 9th-av. and Macomb-st., to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY, March 16, at the Exchange.
Catalogues at No. 25 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOT IN FEE ON 14TH-ST. for sale.—No. — West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 25 by about 55 ft., lot No. 103, four-story house in complete order. Overhauled and repaired and decorated at a cost of several thousand dollars during the past Summer. Can be delivered at ten days' notice; title perfect; price $20,000. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 45TH-ST., SOUTH side, between 5th and 6th avs., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, in perfect order, 20x50 x½ block, containing extra baths, large closets, burglar alarm, &c., together with new carpets, curtains and gas fixtures; price $27,500. For particulars and permits apply at No. 74 Duane-st.

TWELFTH-ST. NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOR sale or to let furnished, a first-class full width high-stoop house, for sale at $40,000, or to let to a small private family at $500 per month for one year from May next; furniture costly and very complete; none but private family need apply. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND WORTH-st.—For sale, one lot southwest corner of Chatham-square and Worth-st., 33 feet front on Chatham-square; also two gores on Worth-st., near Chatham-square, made by the extension of Worth-st. For particulars and terms apply to ROBERT S. LUQUEER, No. 67 Murray-st.

CORNER PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and lot situated on the southeast corner of Henry and Clinton sts., with stable on the rear. For particulars inquire of EDWARD LORD, at the office of J. St. John & Co., No. 49 Whitehall-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE auction sale of houses and lots at Mott Haven, Westchester County, THURSDAY, March 18, by JOHNSON & MILLER. Those wanting pleasant homes at moderate prices had better be on hand. Particulars of CHARLES EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway.

FOR SALE—25 VALUABLE WASHINGTON Heights lots. 16 Harlem lots. Also, lots on all the avenues and boulevards.
Hudson and Harlem Water fronts.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE property on Broadway, near the Chemical Bank, 20x92 feet; a capital location for an Insurance Company; price $85,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MAGNIFICENT!

The views from the splendid 9th-av. lots, fronting Prospect Park, to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, March 16, at the Exchange. Book maps of this choice property can be obtained at office of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, most eligibly situated in West 47th-st., near 5th-av., 20x37x100, with or without the elegant furniture, at a bargain. Terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY for sale on 15th-st., south side, between 3d-av. and Irving-place; four lots, each 22 by 84 feet, with the well-built church thereon. Possession May 1. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop three-story house, in fine order, 18x45 feet, lot 102 feet, on East 79th-st., a wide street, leading into and through Central Park. Address E. KOESSLY, No. 97 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone corner house, on 5th-av., below 14th-st.; 25x70; lot 100x125, with stable on rear; early possession; property in good order and offered low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in East 120th-st., near 5th-av., first-class in every respect. Price low; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE corner house, with stable in Irving-place; house 26 feet wide; price, $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STABLE No. 122 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; two-story, 25x103.3, covering the whole lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOT SOUTHWEST corner of 5th-av. and 87th-st., with adjoining lots; two on 5th-av. and five on south side of 87th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE OR No. 325 West 29th-st., four-story high-stoop brick house 22x60; lot half block; price, $22,000. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY and basement house, brown front, 20x50 and lot 100 feet, on 50th-st., east of 7th-av., fifth house in the row. Price $20,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 54 West 25th-st., in complete order; modern improvements; lots 20 feet by half the block. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 12TH-ST., CONvenient to Broadway, a large four-story brown-stone house, in good order. Inquire of the owner, at No. 222 East 12th-st.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN LOTS—SIX LOTS north side 100th-st., and ten lots south side of 101st-st., between 8th-av. and New-av. Apply to ABNER L. Ely, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 26 WEST 36TH-ST.—FOR SALE, furnished or unfurnished, very pretty, perfect order. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FULL size houses for sale, on 5th-av., above 42d-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.

On the northwest corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., some of those excellent blocks of four-story high-stoop brown-stone front French-roof houses, 21 22 and 23x48; lots 90 to 110 feet. The 23-foot house is a corner, with elegant bay window, southerly exposure. These houses have been built by days' work in the most thorough and substantial manner, under the supervision of the owner; all modern improvements complete; black-walnut front and vestibule doors, stairs and sliding doors; most elegant design; black-walnut sash and polished plate glass; dining-room and halls wainscoted in black walnut; independent laundry, two bath-rooms, three water closets, eight washbasins, butler's pantry, &c.; about eighteen rooms, twelve panties, and large amount of sewer and china, linen, &c.; hot air furnaces; 15 to 20 minutes by Greenav. cars from Fulton Ferry, five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance. Price $25,000, $30,000 and $35,000, about one-half cash. Must be seen to be appreciated. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN, Owner.

A PRINCELY MANSION,

Built on the magnificent lots on the southeast corner of 8th-av. and Degraw-st., will be a
PROMINENT LAND-MARK
for thousands of inward-bound vessels entering the noble bay of New-York.
Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A WELL-built three-story high-stoop brick house; handsome brown-stone trimmings; all modern improvements; choice locality; eight minutes from South Ferry; price and terms easy. Apply to RICHARD P. CURRIE, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York, or WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

COOK & CO., NO. 7 MURRAY-ST., offer Brooklyn property, from a cottage to a mansion. We to-day call especial attention to five new brick houses, first-class in every respect, which we offer at the low price of $11,000, if taken this week; cottages from $2,500 to $10,000.

NEAT COTTAGE—22x30, WITH EXTENsion 15x20; all filled in with brick; ten rooms; all improvements; lot 25x100; Gates-av., first house east of Stuyvesant. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

THE BEST PROSPECT PARK property ever offered at public sale will be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, March 16, at the Exchange. Book maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, S. I.—AN elegant country seat, fourteen acres; house furnished throughout; gas, bath-room, &c.; large stable, three horses, four carriages, two cows, poultry, &c.; large vegetable garden; fruit trees in abundance; ready for immediate occupancy; price, including all, $50,000. FAY BROTHERS, No. 62 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., a very desirable place with about six acres of land all in fine order, and partially furnished, known as the "Old Parsonage;" house has modern improvements; near Post Office, &c., &c., and on Prospect-st.; price $6,000; if not sold will be rented for $700 for the season or year. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BERGEN POINT.—S. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 25, the most desirable lot in all Bergen Point, fronting on the Boulevard, 100 feet wide, and next to the river; handsome improvements on every side; see auction column. Full particulars at No. 29 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—BEAUTIfully situated on the Passaic River, at North Belleville, New-Jersey, near Rutherford Park; an Italian villa, containing 18 rooms; 10 to 40 acres of land; fine water front; stores, churches, and every convenience; furniture nearly new. Address E., Box No. 3,240 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., COTTAGE on Centre-st., lot 200x400; good stable and garden; fine neighborhood; plank walk and city gas to the station; with or without furniture; price reasonable; part could remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 287 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 87 Wall-st., New-Haven, Conn., late the residence of deep. For terms apply to CHAS. A. WHITE, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York, or GARDNER MORSE, New-Haven, Conn.

THE HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE JOURNAL, containing description of country seats, farms, houses, lots and building sites for sale, can be had gratis at BALDWIN & IRVIN'S real estate

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.—UNDER DIRECTION OF GEORGE P. NELSON, ESQ., REFEREE APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION OF ESTATE OF ALDERMAN WM. TAYLOR, DECEASED (VAN TUYL AGAINST VAN TUYL.)

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction,

THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

6 houses and lots, Nos. 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419 7th-av., corner 36th-st.

4 houses and lots, Nos. 313, 315, 317 Houston, corner of Attorney-st.

10 lots on 1st-av., 120th and 121st sts.

7 lots on 121st and 122d sts., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

1 lot southeast corner 1st-av. and 117th-st.

1 lot on 124th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

3 lots on 123d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

5 lots on 123d-st., 300 feet east of 8th-av.

8 lots on 129th and 130th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.

2 buildings and ground, Nos. 257 and 259 Houston, between Suffolk and Norfolk.

2 lots northwest corner Avenue A and 121st-st.

See advertisement signed George P. Nelson, Referee. For terms of sale and other particulars apply to George P. Nelson, Esq., No. 55 Liberty-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE COLLEGE SHIPYARD AT AUCTION.—(Supreme Court sale under the direction of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Referee.)

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom:

42D-ST.—One lot on the north side, commencing 220 feet east of 1st-av.; size, 25x100.5.

42D-ST.—Two lots on south side, commencing 225 feet east of 1st-av., each 25x100.5.

42D-ST.—Fifteen lots on the north side of 43d-st., commencing 150 feet east of 1st-av., and running to the East River.

44TH-ST.—Fifteen lots on the south side of 44th-st., immediately in the rear of the above lots.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

HANDSOME HOUSE ON 77TH-ST., FOR SALE.

EAST 77TH-ST.—Three-story high-stoop Philadelphia brick house and lot on north side of 77th-st., about 100 feet east of 3d-av.; lot 25x100.2; house 20x40, with alley-way 5 feet wide leading to the rear, with brown-stone arch and iron grate.

The house has ornamental brown-stone trimmings, was built by the owner for his own use, has Independent walls and contains all the modern improvements. On the rear of the lot is a small two-story frame house.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM N. DOUGHERTY and REBECCA R. his wife, plaintiffs, against CHARLES H. DOUGHERTY and ADDIE T., his wife, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale, made and rendered in the above cause, on the 1st day of February, 1869, I, JAMES H. COLEMAN, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell, through JOSEPH McGUIRE, Real Estate Auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, all the lands and premises described in said judgment, and situate in the City and County of New-York, that is to say:

First—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the new First Ward of the City of New-York, on the northwesterly corner of Maiden-lane (late Fly Market-slip) and South-street, as it is at present occupied by Nathaniel Bunce and Charles Farrar; beginning at the southeasterly corner of a lot of ground now owned by and belonging to John B. Hunter, on Maiden-lane, (late Fly Market-slip,) at the middle of the partition wall between the store now owned by and belonging to the said John B. Hunter, and the store now occupied by the said Nathaniel Bunce and Charles Farrar; running thence southerly along said Maiden-lane (late Fly Market-slip) twenty-two feet to the corner of South-street; thence westerly along the northerly side of South-street thirty-five feet four inches to land formerly of Isaac Kibbe, and now belonging to the estate of the late Henry Kermit, deceased; thence northerly along the same twenty-seven feet to the said lot so owned by and belonging to the said John B. Hunter; thence easterly along the same ten feet, to the store so owned by and belonging to the said John B. Hunter; thence southerly along the same six feet six inches, to the centre of the said partition wall; and thence easterly along the same twenty-six feet to the place of beginning, (as the same lot of ground is laid down on a map of the said lot, piece or parcel of ground made after actual survey in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of Register in and for the City and County of New-York.)

Second—And also all those (3) three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the First Ward of the said City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property of Hesron A Johnson, dated May 28, 1851, made by James E. Serrell," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the — day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, as Lots Numbers 2, (two,) 3 (three) and 4, (four,) and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the southwesterly line of Broad-street, in the centre of a party wall distant thirty-one feet and nine inches south easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southwesterly line of Broad-street, with the southeasterly line of Pearl-street, and running thence southeasterly along the said southwesterly line of Broad-street, twenty-three feet and ten inches and half an inch to the centre of a party wall; thence southwesterly along the centre line of said party wall seventy-four feet and six inches; thence northwesterly eleven inches and one-half of an inch; thence southwesterly eleven feet and ten inches; thence northwesterly one foot and one-half of an inch; thence southwesterly sixteen feet and seven inches; thence northwesterly fifty-two feet and eight inches to the southeasterly line of Pearl-street aforesaid; thence northeasterly along the said southeasterly line of Pearl-street thirty-four feet and eleven inches to the rear line of lot number 1 (one) on said map above described; thence southeasterly along said rear line of lot number 1 (one) thirty-one feet and eight inches; thence northeasterly five feet and ten inches; thence northwesterly one foot and one-half of an inch; and thence northeasterly along the said centre line of a party wall sixty-six feet and eleven inches to the said southwesterly line of Broad-street, at the point or place of beginning; the same being the front part of lot number two (2,) being the portion thereof colored yellow on said map and designated as "yard in common," being conveyed subject to the right of the owners and occupants for the time being of lot number 1 (one) on said map, to use the same, and any privy thereon, as and for a yard in common between the premises hereby conveyed, and said lot number 1, (one,) as particularly mentioned in the Deed of Conveyance of lot number 1, (one,) bearing even date herewith, made by the said parties hereto of the first part to Anthony I. Hill.

Third—And also all that certain house and lot of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of East Broadway, (formerly Harman-street,) and known and distinguished by the number (100) one hundred East Broadway, and which, in a deed made by Stephen McCrea, and Mary, his wife, to Stephen Hoe, and dated the thirtieth day of July, in the year 1794, is described as follows, to wit: The southerly half part of lot number forty-two, fronting Harman-street, containing in front and rear, twenty-five feet, bounded on the east by lot number forty-three, and upon the west by lot number forty-one, and upon the north by the exact half of said lot number forty-two.

Fourth—And also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, the same being the southernmost half part of a certain lot of ground known in a map of the farm late of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, as lot number forty-one, and now known as number one hundred and two East Broadway. Bounded southerly in front by East Broadway; northerly by the northerly half of said lot, number forty-one; easterly by property of the said party of the second part, now, or lately, belonging to Alexander Henderson; and westerly by lot number forty-two above conveyed; containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-five feet, and in length on each side, sixty-three feet, be the same more or less, or the exact half of the length of the said lot number forty-three.

Fifth—And also all the south half in length of a certain other lot of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, between East Broadway and Division-street, and distinguished in a map made of the farm of the late Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, as lot number forty-one, the south half of which said lot number forty-one is hereby intended to be conveyed; and which said south half is now known by the number eighty six (formerly ninety-eight) East Broadway, and is bounded as follows: Southerly in front on East Broadway; northerly, in the rear, by the remaining half of said lot number forty-one; easterly by property of the said party of the second part, on half lot number forty-two, and westerly by lot number forty-two on said lot number forty, and containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-five feet, and in length the exact half in length of said lot number forty-one.

Sixth—And also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and butted as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of Water-street, distant twenty-five feet easterly from the northeast corner of Pike and Water streets, running thence north along the east line of a certain lot formerly part of the estate of Isaac Clason, deceased, now or late in the possession of one Benjamin Sands, Jr., forty-six feet and six inches, thence easterly along the south line of another lot of land which fronts on Pike-street or slip, also formerly part of the same estate, twenty-four feet and six inches; thence southerly along the west line of another lot of land, and formerly part of the said estate, forty-six feet to a point on the north side of Water-street, distant fifty feet from the northeast corner of Pike and Water streets, and thence westerly along the said north line of Water-street, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Seventh—And also all that certain other house and lot of ground known and distinguished as number two hundred and seventeen (217) Cherry-street, in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded northerly by Cherry-street, westerly by property now or lately belonging to Charles Dickinson, John F. Delaplaine, and Benjamin Sands, Junior, southerly by other property in this indenture hereinafter mentioned and described, and formerly belonging to Catharine Grahame and Emily Matilda Graham, and easterly by property now or lately belonging to the estate of Thomas Carter, deceased, containing in width in front twenty feet eight inches, and in the rear twenty-one feet, and in depth on each side sixty feet, and also the half of the party walls on the east and west sides of the same lot.

Eighth—And also all that certain other lot of ground (referred to in the last-described property) in the rear of the above lot, fronting on Water-street, bounded southerly by Water-street, westerly by property sold by the heirs of Isaac Clason, deceased, to F. W. Marshall and Benjamin Sands, Jr.; northerly by the lot last above-mentioned and described, and easterly by property now or lately belonging to the estate of Thomas Carter, deceased, containing in width in front twenty feet, in the rear twenty-one feet, and in depth on each side sixty feet.—NEW-YORK, February, 1869.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.

JOHN C. BUSHNELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

8-law6wTu

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on

SATURDAY, March 20,

At 11 o'clock, at the Court House, in White Plains, County of Westchester, N. Y.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GEORGE P. NELSON, ESQ., REFEREE, IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE CASE OF VAN TUYL vs. VAN TUYL—IN PARTITION—The following property of the estate of the late ALDERMAN WILLIAM TAYLOR:

6 lots on the Boston turnpike and Mamaroneck Bay, being the homestead and residence of the late Alderman Wm. Taylor, in the town of Rye, Westchester County; bounded by lands of Ralph Marshall and Dr. William Stanley.

2. A piece of land and 7 frame buildings on the Old Boston Post road and the Mamaroneck River, town of Rye, Westchester County.

3. Four lots of land on Willett-av., in the village of Portchester, Westchester County; 100 feet in front by about 125 feet deep.

4. A tract of land or farm in the town of Mamaroneck, County of Westchester, on the Weaver-st. road, containing about 75 acres.

5. A piece of land in Mamaroneck, on road known as the road from the turnpike to Weaver-st., and containing 60 acres and 8-10.

6. A piece of land in Mamaroneck, on turnpike and old Boston road, with a front of 500 feet on the turnpike road.

7. A piece of land in Mamaroneck, on turnpike road, 22 feet 4 inches, by the horse-shed of A. Guion, deceased.

8. A piece of land in Mamaroneck, on Boston Post and highway leading to Mark Rock, containing about 1 rood and 4 rods.

9. All the land under water between high and low water mark, adjacent to lands of J. R. Purdy, fronting on Mamaroneck Harbor, containing 1 rood and 28 rods.

10. All the land under water between high and low water mark, adjacent to land of R. Craighead, known as Hog Island, Mamaroneck Harbor, containing 2 roods, 1 rod and 92-100.

11. All the other land under water between high and low water mark, adjacent to lands of said Craighead, Northerly side of Hog Island, containing 1 rood and 23 rods.

12. A piece of land in the town of Mamaroneck, known as Hog Island Grassy Knoll and all the marshes, sedges, &c., conveyed by C. G. Haines to James and Elijah Haines, 1820, containing 29 acres more or less.

13. A piece of land in the town of Harrison, West-chester Co., on the Barry road, bounded by lands of Messrs. Haines, Haviland, Harriott and Halstead, and Mesdames Sophia Delmar and Charity Hare.

14. A piece of land on Barry road, corner of David Haines' land, to the centre of Mamaroneck River, and thence to the corner of Rye Neck and Barry road, containing about 16 acres 97-100.

15. A piece of land in town of Harrison, on north of Rye Neck road, adjoining the Miller burying-ground; and also a piece of land on south side of said road, containing in both parcels about 15½ acres.

16. A farm in the town of Harrison, on the lane leading to A. A. Purdy's house, adjacent to land of Buckout, Hicks, Burger, Whim, Allen, Purdy and Haviland, containing 12 acres and 27 rods.

17. A piece of land in the town of Harrison, between lands of Haines, Burger, and former lands of A. Robinson and S. Purdy, deceased, containing about 5 acres.

See advertisement signed Geo. P. Nelson, Referee.

For terms of sale and other particulars, apply to GEORGE P. NELSON, Esq., No. 55 Liberty-st.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer!

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., will sell at auction, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, at 12 o'clock M., the valuable house and lot on the Terrace, at New-Brighton, owned by John Wiltemore, Esq. House frame, filled in with brick, built in the best manner, with modern conveniences; 45x50 feet; two stories and attic; fifteen rooms, besides closets, pantries, &c. Lot 150x200, with stable, fruits, garden, &c. Altogether one of the most attractive and desirable situations on the north shore of the island.

Sale absolute. Terms and further particulars at the office of auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT AUTOGRAPH SALE.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE, NEW-YORK, MONDAY, 15TH, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.:

A large and valuable collection of autograph letters, documents and signatures, American and European, containing many choice and rare specimens, &c.

MONDAY, MARCH 15,

AND FOLLOWING EVENINGS, AT 7 O'CLOCK:

EXECUTOR'S SALE

of a private library, comprising a large and choice collection of books, illustrated, &c.; many rare text books, classics, &c.; a fine assortment of French books, best editions; Facetiæ, and a very rare collection of medical works, &c.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 18, at 4 o'clock,

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

OF THE

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LATE DR. ISAAC LEESER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN., comprising Bibles, Prayer-Books, Discourses and other works.

The attention of the Jewish community of New-York is particularly called to this sale, as the books embraced in this catalogue are all the publications of the late Rev. Isaac Leeser, of Philadelphia. Catalogue ready.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, at 7 o'clock,

OIL-PAINTINGS,

The private collection of Oil-Paintings, and Proof Engravings of

J. B. BLAND, ESQ., OF BROOKLYN, L. I.

Comprising nearly one hundred Oil-Paintings, many of which were purchased by the owner at the sale of the late Peter Price, Esq., of Brooklyn. Catalogues ready and exhibition open day and evening.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

The private library of Dr. John B. Rich. Catalogues ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On FRIDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., IMPORTANT AND SPECIAL SALE OF FIRST-CLASS IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS, BY ORDER OF THE CONSIGNEE, TO CLOSE INVOICES.

We are directed by one of our well-known importers of fine wines and liquors to sell as above, for foreign accounts, the following choice invoices as above, the following lines of first-class goods, viz.: 100 cases Claret Margaux Martinot, 1862; 50 cases Cantinac Medoc, 1857, Alphonse & Abrazac; 19 cases Margaux Medoc; 12 cases Lafitte, 1858; 15 cases Chambertin, 1865; 150 cases Hocks, of Ruderheimer Berg—Durkheimer, 1865; Steinberger Cabinet and Marcobrunner, 1862—Forster, Reisling Liebfraumilch, Schartzberger, Hockheimer & Forster, Framiner, 1862; 30 cases old port, O. P. S., 1858; 25 cases Madeira, very choice; 50 cases champagne, Jaunay Winegrowers' Association; 30 cases sparkling Moselle; 1 butt Gonzales Amontillado sherry; 20 cases St. Peray; 132 bottles Blandy S. S. Madeira, 1844; sold Alfred Bryson sherry, in demijohns; 30 years old Harmony pale do.; 9 cases, 30 bottles each, Tuscan salad oil; extra choice old cognac brandy, imported in bottles; Holland gin, do.; and the balance of invoice of Ale and P. Wine Co.'s extra goods, bottled in London, consisting of Malt, Amony, pale and golden liqueries; port and Madeiras; brandy and rum; 1 ullage cask Otard brandy; 3 ullage packages old Chicken-cock Bourbon whisky; Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Hennessy whiskey; Hennessy brandy, &c., &c.

The above presents an extra opportunity for the trade and consumers to supply themselves with extra fine imported and genuine wines and liquors.

Catalogues ready Tuesday.

BANKRUPT SALE OF

STEAMERS EMILY B. SOUDER AND MONEKA.

BURDETT, DENNIS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at 1 o'clock, on board thereof, at Erie Basin, Brooklyn, by order of District Court under direction of U. A. Brett, Assignee.

SCREW STEAMER EMILY B. SOUDER, of 762 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1864, of white oak, coppered and copper fastened, with elegant accommodations for 70 passengers.

SCREW STEAMER MONEKA, of 549 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1865, copper and copper fastened, built all of white oak, and splendid accommodations for 45 passengers. For full particulars inquire at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ALLEN & BROTHER will sell on TUESDAY, the 16th day of March, 1869, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 342 West 22d-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., New-York City, all the elegant furniture contained in the following: consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpeting, oil-cloths, parlor furniture, rosewood in brocatel, en suite; rosewood bedroom furniture in sets, beds and bedding, table linen and silver-plated ware, extension dining room tables, hall furniture, glassware, China dinner and tea sets, mirrors, paintings, bronzes and China ornaments, one handsome easy or sick chair, Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, one rosewood piano, nearly new, made by Marshall & Mittenorf; kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. M. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 16, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

20 barrels French Chesnuts.
3 casks Bohemian Prunes.
500 packages Malaga Raisins.
70,000 pounds shelled Peanuts.
20 kegs Bordeaux Prunes.
25 bales Grenoble Walnuts.

At 11¾ o'clock, on Pier No. 17 East River:

4,740 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
800 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

Cargo bark *James E. Ward*, from Palermo.

Immediately after, on Pier No. 6 East River:

4,850 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.

Cargo brig *Compromi del Mare*, from Palermo.

JOHN NEILSON, Auctioneer.

LARGE BANKRUPT SALE OF STOVES AT AUCTION.

(By direction of John Sedgwick, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy of estate of Truman Merrifield.)

THURSDAY, March 25, at 10 o'clock, within the stores Nos. 228 and 230 Water-st.:

STOVES, KETTLES, &c.—The entire contents of said stores, consisting of stoves of every variety, kettles, tin-ware, stove castings and materials, &c., &c.

ALSO,

All the tools, machinery, apparatus and fixtures used in said business. Catalogues will be ready and the goods can be examined on — day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, March 16, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale. The stock comprises every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and hall furniture, in rosewood, black walnut, bois de rose and buhl. Also, a large quantity of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

of the most unique and modern styles. Also, some very elegant clocks, bronzes, flower-stands, &c. Purchasers can have their furniture stored until May 1 free of charge.

RECEIVER'S SALE—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice of the Supreme Court, made in an action pending therein, I shall sell on the premises at public auction, for cash, all the boilers, engines, still, cooler, tubs, pipes, machinery and other utensils, and chattels used in the distillery at the foot of 29th-st., East River, in the City of New-York. Also the lease of the premises, comprising six lots. Such sale will take place on the 25th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day. The distillery is in working order.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., Receiver.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell at No. 27 East Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 11 o'clock, two tubs of butter. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

J. DEMAREST, Deputy.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Mar. 20
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, April 3
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, April 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, May 1

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

RUSSIA.....Mar. 17|SCOTIA.....April 7
CHINA.....Mar. 24|AUSTRALASIAN Ap'l 14
CUBA.....Mar. 31|JAVA.....April 21

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA.....Mar. 20|INDIA.....April 10
COLUMBIA.....Mar. 27|CALEDONIA.....April 17
EUROPA.....April 3|BRITANNIA.....April 24

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI.....Mar. 18|SIBERIA.....April 1
PALMYRA.....Mar. 25|ALEPPO.....April 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN, 2,963 tons.....March 17, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.....March 31, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....April 7, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.....April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.....April 21, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....$80 (Gold). $90.
STEERAGE.....(Currency). $30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or passage (only), apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK.....April 14
CITY OF DUBLIN.....May 12

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.	From Antwerp.
Cabin.....$100, Currency	Cabin.....$50, Gold
Steerage.....35, Currency	Steerage.....35, Gold

For further information apply to

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER.

Will leave SATURDAY, March 20, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, April 3, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	$15
St. John's N. F., by Bruna Steamer...	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer...	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply on the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

The CABIN BAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving March 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 3, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer RISING STAR received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E.L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Mar. 18
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE via Nassau...Mar. 25
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....April 1

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.

The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKEN.....March 30
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....April 19

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March. 25,

at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,

On WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL..SATURDAY, M'ch 20
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER..SATURDAY, M'ch 27

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods to connect.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail March 25.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The sailing of the steamship CELLA, GERADELLI Master, for London direct, from Pier No. 3, North River, has been changed to FRIDAY, March 19, at 9 A. M., passage office, No. 55 Broadway.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The steamships,

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 6, North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. M. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 13, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J.B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:20 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant

THE FEVER SHIP.

The Alleged Brutal Treatment of Passengers on Board the James Foster—Coroner's Verdict Against the Officers.

A resumption by the Commissioners of Emigration of an inquiry as to the starvation and brutal treatment of the passengers on board the *James Foster*, from Liverpool, took place yesterday at Castle Garden.

Michael Callahan, an Irish farm laborer, and a passenger, testified that he never on any occasion received more than half the provisions specified in the contract, and instead of three quarts of water, obtained but three pints; the carpenter served provisions every Saturday, and always in the most rude and ill-natured manner; he would often throw meat, oatmeal, flour, peas and other edibles on the deck to passengers, if they did not quickly take them; they would thus get much scalded; the passengers were compelled to work, and were told that if they did not they would receive no food; provisions received on Saturday were consumed by many of the passengers by the following Thursday, and they either begged or bought of the others, or remained hungry until rations were again served; the carpenter, on several occasions, extinguished the galley fire with buckets of water, to prevent cooking by passengers, and the latter had, therefore, nothing but raw food; witness heard of no sales by Germans to other passengers, and knew of no especial favoritism practiced toward them by the carpenter; he had been repeatedly struck by the latter, and the boatswain; the former gave him a blow on the side of the neck with his fist, one day, when he went into the galley to boil meal, and, at the same time, called him a d—d son of a b—; the boatswain once knocked him down for entering the galley to warm himself, telling him with an oath to go to h—l; a written remonstrance was sent by the passengers to the Captain against the shortness of the provisions, but no notice was taken of it; witness was compelled to pull ropes and scrub the decks; heard the Captain tell the carpenter to make the Irish sons of —— work or go without eating; witness had been in America before, and once labored on the farm of Mr. Buttrick, at Concord, Mass.; he had often seen both the mate and the carpenter strike the sailors.

Abraham Meyer, a Pole, from Odessa, also a passenger, testified to the short and indifferent provisions; he was constantly hungry; he had frequently seen the carpenter strike passengers, and was once struck himself because he did not quickly withdraw his can after receiving water; he had been compelled to work both day and night, but especially in the night, and received no extra food for working; he sometimes bought it from other passengers, especially pork, from the Jews, which they would not touch, but which he had no scruples against, though also of Hebrew faith.

Bartholomew Tobin, of County Cork, Ireland, paid £2 (half price) for his passage, and shipped as a passenger cook; he was told that he would only be required to cook for passengers, but found that he had to keep watch, like the sailors, and do deck work; he had been several times struck by the carpenter without any reason being given, and occasionally knocked down and kicked in the face; he was once struck insensible with a hammer by him, and was half idiotic for hours after recovery. Witness corroborated all that had been said regarding the shortness of rations.

James Burke, a groom, from County Tipperary, Ireland, said if he had not bought provisions from his German fellow passengers he would have died of hunger; he had several times given a shilling sterling for a biscuit, and at one time for a pint of water; passengers were often called up to work at night with a factitious invitation to come and see a whale; all compiled under mental suggestions of whaling.

Mr. Cassalis, Superintendent of Castle Garden, read a letter from the Superintendent at Ward's Island, saying that the six passenger witnesses he sent down yesterday were all that had strength to come. Those whose families had been ill-treated were yet too ill to testify; nothing but raw food; witness had been kicked by the carpenter. One was a Mrs. CASSIDY.

Griffths Richards, a Welsh sailor, said that out of thirty-three or thirty-four men who had shipped as able seamen, but six or seven understood it; he didn't know nothing of the short provisions served to the passengers, but was aware of the water being below the quantity specified in the contract; the tanks had been tapped by several of the crew through mischief; he had seen the passengers and sailors both with his fist and a belaying pin, and had been struck himself; the carpenter was a Dane.

An adjournment took place until more passengers were sufficiently recovered to testify. Officer DANIELS, of the Second Precinct, said that he saw both the Captain and mate of the *James Foster* on Monday. They were very ill. On being questioned, he asserted that no officers were guarding them, and that nothing prevented friends from taking them away, and hiding them from the pursuit of justice.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

The Coroner's inquest over the body of JOHN O. SOUTHARD, who died on Thursday night last from injuries received and privations undergone while in service on the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, commenced on Friday last, was yesterday concluded at the Seaman's Retreat at Edgewater, Staten Island.

Dr. John L. Feeney, House Physician of the Retreat, first called, testified that in his opinion the death was directly the result of inanition, superinduced by the want of proper nourishment and the exposure which generally follows it; Mr. Southard, during life, had stated to him that he (Southard) from the 1st of January last had received for his daily fare but five crackers, neither of them larger than the palm of his hand; in common with the balance of the seamen he was allowed a small quantity—the smallest proportion of what his wants demanded—of water; that this allowance was made up half of salt and half of fresh water boiled; and that from the date named, when they had been compelled to live almost wholly on salt meat, they had this concoction in insufficient quantities to satisfy the thirst it created; he also stated (the doctor testified) that he had seen several times savagely beaten by the third mate—that officer one day knocking the deceased to the deck with a belaying-pin, and, while he lay there senseless from the blow, jumping upon him; the doctor had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body on Saturday, in connection with Dr. Moffatt and on Sunday with Dr. Harris, of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and had discovered that the body externally presented an appearance of extreme emaciation; there were four scars upon the head, one of which corresponded to such a mark as would be made by a hammer blow, two unhealed sores upon each ear and one upon the cheek, an ulcer on the hip, and a spot on the right thigh, containing the deposit of blood from a ruptured blood-vessel; his bowels were distended but not distended; there was a total absorption of the adipose tissue throughout the body; the small intestines were intensely ingorged with blood; a spot of intense congestion, eight and a half inches long, marked one part of the ascending colon—the result of his starvation.

Dr. Moffat, Physician-in-Chief of the Retreat, coincided with Dr. Feency. In his opinion the man had died from starvation, and brutal treatment had hastened the death.

Joseph Taylor, Justice of the Peace, testified that Southard had left with him a sworn statement, from which nothing which has not been already reported was gleaned.

T. H. Bryan, then called, testified: I shipped as third mate; but required to treat the sailors cruelly, I was, on refusing to do it, sent to the forecastle, and a seaman, named Murphy, selected to supply my place; on the day of his installment Murphy began to use the belaying pin right freely, particularly upon Woodward, McCall and the deceased; I have seen him beat a man steadily, for almost half an hour, on the head and body; of the eighteen of the crew who died during the passage over, all got insane; we had an allowance for food of five biscuits a day; when we asked for more, we were horribly berated and told that we had more than enough; we were not refused more because there was a scarcity of rations; Southard was in the hospital for a long time, and received while there half a pint daily of thin gruel; he received no care at the hands of the doctor, who was just as cruel as the balance of the officers; he made a man, whom he had been treating for gravel, strip himself naked one cold January morning, and sit upon the chains on deck; the man died within a few hours afterward.

Some corroborative testimony was introduced, after which the jury retired to consider a verdict. Fifteen minutes' consultation resulted in the following: JOHN O. SOUTHARD came to his death through starvation and brutal treatment—the brutal treatment being received at the hands of the third mate, boatswain and carpenter, and we censure the Captain and the third mate, believing them to have been accessory to his murder.

A Jocose Fraud Unmasked.

For some time past it has been known to Superintendent KENNEDY that a large number of cir culars were being mailed to different parts of the country, and suspecting that a fraud was in progress he instructed Officer WALLING, on duty at the Post Office, to arrest any one calling for the letters of GUMBRIDGE & CO., No. 69 Wall-street. Yesterday afternoon Officer WALLING succeeded in arresting a dapper young man who asked for such letters, and who gave his name as WILLIAM GUMBRIDGE. He was taken before Superintendent KENNEDY and the circulars being opened were found to read as follows:

NEW-YORK, No. 69 WALL-ST.

MY DEAR SIR: We have a large stock of exact copies of the genuine United States Treasury notes on hand, which we desire to immediately dispose of, even if sacrificed. They are arranged in packages, each representing over $500. We will not put a package for less than $15, upon receipt of which we will send it to you, or if you do not wish to trust us to this amount, we will send it you on receipt of $5; the balance—$10—you can send to us as soon after you receive the package as possible. We trust justly to your honesty to do this, at the same time knowing that as you will consider it to your interest to deal with us further, you will comply with our request. After you ordered the package, any instructions you may wish will be cheerfully given. If you are afraid to trust us even to the amount of $5, we will send you the package by express, C. O. D. $5, you sending us the balance—$10—as soon after you receive the package as possible. We, however, prefer to have the money sent by mail, as it is less trouble, and both you and us the express charge. If you desire to avail yourself of this opportunity you must do so at once. Address in confidence

GUMBRIDGE & CO.,
No. 69 Wall-street, New-York.

It appeared from the investigations made by the Superintendent, that if any person sent the required amount, the enterprising firm returned a set of the photographic copies of the notes issued by the Government, which can be purchased anywhere for ten cents each at retail. The photographs are entirely legitimate, and were published by permission of Secretary MCCULLOCH, and the joke of the fraud was found in the fact that the recipients of the circulars supposed they were to get counterfeit money at an exceedingly cheap rate, and therefore made haste to remit the sum demanded. When brought before Superintendent KENNEDY, GUMBRIDGE, appealing to the wording of his circular and the photographic cards which he sent in return for money forwarded to him, declared that he had not committed any crime, and the Superintendent was forced to admit that it is very likely the Courts will take the same view. The prisoner, however, was detained at Police Headquarters, and will be arraigned before Justice DOWLING this morning.

Coroners' Cases.

ALEXANDER WILEY, having died suddenly at No. 409 West Thirty-fifth-street, the Coroners were notified, and Coroner FLYNN yesterday proceeded to the house and held an inquest. He found the deceased had been suffering from consumption, and that no physician had been in attendance on him for three months prior to his death. After the decease, however, the friends had reported the case to Dr. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent, who sent Dr. JAMES to the house. This physician, after an examination of the case, gave a certificate of death, upon which a burial permit was issued, and hence it happened that when the Coroner reached the house the preparations for the funeral were almost completed, as the friends had supposed the certificate of death to be regular, and that no inquest was necessary. Coroner FLYNN, however, considered that the action of Dr. HARRIS and Dr. JAMES was irregular and illegal, and, therefore, held the inquest, as stated, and gave the burial permit.

JACOB STEPHENS, No. 625 East Twelfth-street, having died suddenly of apoplexy without medical attendance, Coroner FLYNN yesterday held an inquest in the case.

CORNELIA A. LYON, aged 23 years, died suddenly at the house No. 55 West Houston-street, Saturday evening. The attending physician having given a certificate of death from pneumonitis, the body was removed to No. 67 Bedford-street; but the certificate not being satisfactory to Dr. HARRIS, the Coroner was notified. Coroner KENNAN held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and the *post-mortem* examination made by Drs. WOOSTER BEACH and JOSEPH CUSHMAN showed that death had resulted from perforation of the stomach in consequence of an ulcer.

Mr. JOHN A. ISELIN, a well-known broker at No. 36 Wall-street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his office. The body was removed to his residence, No. 17 West Ninth-street, where an inquest will be held by Coroner KENNAN to-day.

Meeting of Herman's Victims.

This meeting called together about forty men at No. 113 Bowery yesterday evening. The presiding officer was Mr. GEO. J. GREEN.

Mr. NEWCOMBE, an officer engaged in the case, under orders of the District-Attorney, stated that HERMAN'S bail amounted to $15,000, and that there were $11,000 in Washington unpaid on claims presented by HERMAN. The bail can, by act of Congress, be turned over to the claimants, and this, with the $11,000 would go far to settle all accounts. He suggested that a request for such use of the bail be incorporated into the proposed memorial to President GRANT. He cautioned the men present against a certain person who is offering to buy claims against HERMAN at an exorbitant discount. With reference to holding the Sub-Treasurer responsible for moneys paid to HERMAN, he said that that responsibility was not yet settled.

In regard to the last point, the President read from a statute of 1853 to the effect that no transfer nor assignment of claims against the United States is valid, unless it be freely made "before two attesting witnesses, after the allowance of such claim, the ascertainment of the amount due and the issue of a warrant for the payment thereof."

The memorial to the President was read and adopted.

It was unanimously voted to employ Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER to conduct the case, with the understanding that if he succeeded in getting the money he should have ten per cent. as his fee.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Mr. H. F. SHERMAN, from whom an article appears in the *Sun* of Saturday, is a man who is thoroughly entitled to our highest censure for his manner of proceeding in this case, and for the article above referred to.

The meeting adjourned to Monday next, when the memorial is to be ready for signing.

Theft of Rings—Singular Result of a Search.

Yesterday afternoon JOHN MOORE and a woman named MINNIE DEVERE entered the jewelry store of J. B. PHILLIPS & SON, No. 817 Broadway, where the man purchased a set of studs, which he gave the woman, and the two left the store. A moment after it was found that two rings, valued at $25, had disappeared, and a clerk immediately followed the pair and saw them enter another jewelry store a few doors distant. Looking through the glass door the clerk saw the woman standing at the counter, examining the stolen rings which she held in her hand, and also saw her put them in her pocket. He then entered the store and told the pair that the rings had been stolen, whereupon MOORE said he knew nothing of the affair, and insisted that he should be searched at once. His request was complied with, and the clerk thoroughly explored all his pockets, merely as a matter of form, as he well knew the rings to be upon the person of MINNIE DEVERE. Of course, the search of MOORE was concluded without finding the rings, but fortunately for him, the woman MINNIE volunteered her service in the cause of justice, and offered to search MOORE, saying that probably she could find the rings. She thrust her hand in his pocket, and to the intense surprise of the clerk, who was unskilled in the ways of roguery run to earth, she dragged the stolen property out of the very pocket where the clerk had found it was not. At this juncture Officer FONTAINE, of the Broadway Squad, was called in, and MOORE and MINNIE were arrested and taken before Inspector JAMESON, who was compelled, as a matter of form, to hold MOORE as well as the woman, and to send him before Justice DOWLING this morning. MOORE is said to be a man of respectable character, and well known in shipping circles as Captain of a vessel.

Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The report of the operations of this Society for the month ending on Friday last is as follows:

Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS, Preacher in charge of Missions New-York East Conference: Missionary and pastoral visits, 1,414; prayers in families, 446; colored families visited, 196; children promised for Sunday school, 115; children brought into the schools, 89; persons promised for church, 52; visits to the sick, 73; visits to Sunday school, 32; pages of tracts distributed, 3,493; pages of *Good News*, 2,000; sermons preached, 78; prayer meetings, 71; class meetings, 43; baptisms, 13; funerals, 5; sacraments, 3; sessions of Sunday schools, 56; conversions, 54. Rev. D. L. MARKS, Preacher in charge of Missions of the New-York Conference: Sermons preached, 55; prayer meetings, 81; class meetings, 64; visits to Sunday school, 30; missionary and pastoral visits, 1,957; pages of tracts distributed, 3,150; pages of *Good News*, 2,000; visits to the sick, 94; families prayed with, 347; persons baptized, 19; funerals attended, 15; persons promised to attend church, 112; children promised to attend Sunday school, 54; conversions during the month, 75.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held on Monday evening, 29th inst., at the St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. Addresses will be delivered by the President, W. W. CORNELL, Drs. CURRY, MCCLINTOCK and TIFFANY, and Bishop SCOTT.

Fire in Murray-street.

About 6 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the sub-cellar of the building No. 47 Murray-street, the first floor and basement of which are occupied by A. MEYERBERG, dealer in fine glassware and crockery. The fire was confined to the cellar where it originated, and the loss to stock by fire was quite small; but owing to the dense smoke the firemen were not able to pick their way through the premises, and the loss from breakage was consequently fully $10,000. The loss to the building, which is owned by FREDERICK L. WILTSEE, is damaged to the amount of $1,000. The insurance on stock is $21,000, chiefly in City companies, and the building is also fully insured.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

An interesting question is to be brought before the Internal Revenue Department in relation to the non-payment of the Government tax by the New-York Central Railroad. The Internal Revenue law requires railroad corporations to pay a tax of five per cent. on net earnings before paying dividends to stockholders. It is alleged that when the Central Road recently declared a dividend of eighty per cent. on its capital, amounting to $24,000,000, the Government tax of five per cent. was not paid. The tax on this dividend amounts to $1,200,000.

Mrs. MARY DIXON JONES gave the first of a series of lectures on physiology, to ladies, yesterday afternoon, at the Rose Hill Methodist Church, in Twenty-seventh-street. The course comprises five lectures on "Health," "Diseases of Women and Children," &c. The first one, yesterday, was devoted to the duty of mothers to their daughters, infant mortality, beauty of the human organization, and other topics. About sixty ladies were present.

JESS. ALLEN, who broke out of Hartford Jail, and has been missing for several weeks, was taken from his hiding-place last Friday and escorted by two Metropolitan Police detectives to the railroad depot, *en route* for Connecticut.

The New York Society of Practical Engineering will meet this (Tuesday) evening at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. The subject for discussion will be "Submarine Engineering and its Modern Practical Adaptations," and a paper on that topic by Professor WILLIAM ROBINSON will be read.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Sunday School Teachers' Association was held last evening in the South Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. The attendance was quite small, and the proceedings were not of much general interest. Some impressive reference was made to the death of Mr. PARDEE, the eminent Sunday School teacher, and officers for the ensuing year were elected.

The Very Rev. B. FINNEGAN, President of Kilmore Seminary, Ireland, delivered a lecture on "St. Patrick, Apostle of the Irish Race," at the great hall of Cooper Institute, last evening. A very large and appreciative audience listened to the reverend speaker, who treated his subject in a masterly manner, frequently eliciting enthusiastic applause. Judge CONNOLLY presided, and on the platform were a number of ecclesiastical dignitaries.

The sixth annual ball of the German Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union, took place last night at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The Society numbers eight hundred members of various nationalities. JACOB MORSTADT is President, and WILLIAM C. TUCKER, Secretary. The ball was crowded and very respectably attended.

Rev. Mr. MINGINS lectured on the subject of "Patriotism" last night at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street. He drew his thoughts from his own experience among the soldiers in the army during the late war.

Last evening a large temperance meeting was held in the Spring-street Presbyterian Church to hear Mr. HORACE GREELEY, but as the celebrated journalist did not appear Mr. AUGUSTUS WATERS, the elocutionist, was substituted, who recited "The Vagabonds" and A. WARD'S famous "Fourth of July Oration," which were received in the most enthusiastic manner.

Brooklyn.

WESLEY ALLEN, charged with having, in August, 1867, stolen a quantity of furs of the value of $700, from Mr. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, No. 336 Fulton-street, was tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday, convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for four years and seven months. Judge TRACY ordered that the prisoner be removed to Sing Sing forthwith.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution asking the Legislature not to make any change in the present law relating to the Fire Department.

A resolution was adopted in the Board of Aldermen yesterday in opposition to any reorganization of the Ridgewood Water Department.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH yesterday sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen, making charges against the Prospect Park Commissioners, the same as published in the TIMES report of the Prospect Park meeting last Thursday morning. The subject was submitted to a committee to investigate the facts in the case and report.

The Police report that in the City of Brooklyn there are two houses of prostitution and seven houses of assignation, and no saloons where "pretty waiter girls" are employed.

New-Jersey.

The riparian owners of Hudson County met yesterday at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, and raised funds for the purpose of opposing a Senate bill, obnoxious to their interests. Messrs. CULVER and CURRIE acted, respectively, as Chairman and Secretary of the meeting.

The house of Mr. A. BURNEY, No. 170 South Sixth-street, Jersey City, was entered on yesterday morning by burglars. Mr. BURNEY heard the noise caused by their operations, and on proceeding down stairs to learn the cause of the strange sounds, the "professionals" fled, carrying with them a small quantity of clothing, but leaving behind a large number of other articles which had been packed for removal....On Sunday morning some burglars were at work in Elizabeth. They failed to effect an entrance into Mr. BENJAMIN'S residence, in East Grand-street, but successfully picked the lock at the residence of A. MR. BARTON, entered and carried away a little booty. From a house opposite the Catholic school-house they stole $300 and some jewelry.

A vicious dog, owned by P. SMITH, saloon-keeper, No. 275 Railroad-avenue, severely bit, yesterday, a man named AUGUSTUS SHERLOCK, who had gone to collect a bill of SMITH. The animal inflicted a terrible wound on the thigh and another on the throat.

The young lady who has been in a trance in Jersey City for the past few days, is supposed to have died last evening. She is the daughter of W. H. TALCOTT, Esq., President of the Morris Canal Company, and was first noticed in a state of syncope, on Thursday last, at her residence in Yorkville. Physicians have pronounced life extinct, but the appearance of the lady makes her family incredulous as to that point, and they will not bury her until their doubts are cleared up.

The two BACHMEYERS, who have been arrested at Bergen for having shot at and wounded seriously P. MONELL, a car-driver, have been committed to await the result of his injuries. MONELL'S ante-mortem examination differs considerably from the statement of a witness named DE CAMP, who, the witnesses say, gives a true version of the affray.

St. Patrick's Day will be observed with all due honors by the Irish citizens of Newark. The Emmet Zouaves, the Emerald Guard, and the benevolent and temperance Societies of Newark, Elizabeth, Orange and Belleville will march in procession and be reviewed by the Bishop at the Cathedral in Washington-street. Appropriate services will be held in the churches.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

FUNDS RECEIVABLE BY LAW FOR TAXES—THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE CITIZEN AND THE STATE BY SUCH AN ENACTMENT—EFFECT OF THE REPEAL OF THE LAW ON FUNDS IN CIRCULATION BEFORE REPEAL—THE POWER OF TAXATION.

Furman, Green & Co. vs. *P. L. Nichol, Clerk and Collector of Taxes of Davidson County, Tennessee.*—This cause comes here on appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, the appellant claiming that the decision of that Court affirmed the validity of an act of the Legislature of the State which impairs the obligation of a contract between the State and its citizens. A question of jurisdiction is raised on this allegation, decision of which is in abeyance. In January, 1838, the Legislature of the State passed an act establishing a bank in the name and for the benefit of the State, subsequently known as the Bank of Tennessee, the twelfth section of which provides as follows: "That bills or notes of said corporation originally made payable, or which shall have become payable, on demand in gold or silver coin shall be receivable at the Treasury of this State, and by all tax collectors and other public officers, in all payments for taxes, and other moneys due to the State." This section remained in force until the rebellion, while defendant in error contends, in fact as well as in legal contemplation, "in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of all civil government, and, after the reorganization and reconstruction of the State under Executive authority in January, 1865, which organization was recognized by a joint resolution of Congress in July, 1866, restoring the State to her practical relations to the Government, all of the laws completely reinstating her in all her former rights of sovereignty. The Legislature of the State, on the 16th of June, 1865, while the State was yet without representation in Congress, and before the amendment by Congress, passed an act repealing the twelfth section of the act of 1838, whose provisions are given above. The defendant, as Clerk of Davidson County and Collector of Taxes, refused to receive the bills of the Bank of Tennessee in Nashville, the amount of their taxes, tendered in notes of the Bank of Tennessee, issued previous to the date of the legislative act of separation from the Union, because those notes were not for funds. For this reason the license to do business was denied the plaintiffs; and they thereupon obtained an alternative writ of *mandamus*, and upon demurrer, judgment was in their favor, and a peremptory writ issued. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where the judgment below was reversed and the petition dismissed. Appeal was then taken to this Court, and it is here maintained that the act of incorporation of the Bank of Tennessee was a compact between the State and the billholder of the Bank, obliging the former to receive the bills for taxes; and that the bills issued before the repeal are wholly unaffected thereby, but the obligation to receive them when tendered for taxes still remains, and is not discharged by the circumstance that the holder purchased it after repeal. The repealing act is in contravention of that clause of the Federal Constitution which prohibits the enactment of any law impairing the obligation of contracts. Without considering the effect of the repudiating act of the same year on the obligation of the State to receive the issues of the bank after secession, it is maintained that the decision below amounts to repudiation; and counsel say on this point, that if the dark day shall ever come when the pressure of private calamity or national disaster shall have so demoralized the public mind as to induce an attempt at withdrawal by Congress and the Executive from any constitutional pledge in the laws authorizing the issue of United States legal-tender notes or of the National Bank currency, it will be mainly by the force of the decision to be rendered in this case, that the circuitation will continue; to this case, and to the decision in Woodruff *vs.* Trapnall, rendered in 1850, (10 How., 206,) every honest patriot will look for the proof of the impossibility of successful repudiation, and it will be to this Court, administering the law in these cases, that resort will be had to rescue individuals from undeserved loss, and the country from dishonor. On the part of the defendant in error, the view of the Court below is maintained that the act was created no contract between the State of Tennessee and any one by the passage of the act of 1838, by virtue of the twelfth section of that act, but that that section was simply a proposition made by the State, which, if accepted by any one taking the issues of the bank upon the faith of the provisions of that section, was binding on the State so long as it remained unrepealed and the proposition was outstanding, and no longer. The power of the State, by its Legislature, to make a contract which shall bind subsequent Legislatures, is conceded; but the power to levy taxes is a power belonging to sovereignty, and it cannot be exhausted while sovereignty itself continues. The exercise of this power is in the discretion of the Legislature and under its control, and changes may be made at any time.

George Hoadly and R. L. Carruthers for plaintiffs in error; H. H. Harrison and Horace Maynard for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 15.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF THE CITY FOR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE NON-ENFORCEMENT OF ITS ORDINANCES.

Elizabeth N. Crennell vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York and Christian H. Koble.*—On the 5th of January, 1866, the plaintiff fell on ice which had formed on the sidewalk in Lawrence-street, and broke her right wrist. She being by profession a colorer of photographs, has been thereby disabled permanently from pursuing that occupation, and compelled to accept employment much less remunerative. It is claimed that the ice which caused the accident was an obstruction within the City ordinance, and the owner failing to remove it within the time provided by law, (four hours,) it became the duty of the corporation of the City, in whom the fee of the streets and sidewalks vests, and who have exercised control of them, to abate the obstruction, or see that it is abated by the owner or occupant. It appeared also that in frosty weather this ice had existed for three years. Five thousand dollars damages is claimed. On the testimony of plaintiff defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the action as against the City, claiming that under the charter it could not be held liable unless specific notice to the proper officials was proved by the party claiming damages.

Judge DALY, in denying the motion, said he would hold a distinction between this case and others quoted by counsel for the defendants, where injuries were sustained by animals permitted to run at large in violation of corporate ordinances. In this case we must recognize the fact that the City takes the fee in the streets from the private owner, and holds and maintains exclusive control over them, together with the adjoining sidewalk, and is bound to keep them in safe condition for public use. If, for instance, a merchant on Broadway should place such an obstruction on the sidewalk as to make it impassable and compel citizens to turn into the street, he would deem the Mayor justified in sending a policeman there with an ax to instantly remove the obstruction. In this case he would hold that the Corporation were not only bound to enforce against the occupants of premises, the ordinance compelling the removal of such obstructions within four hours after forming, but he would go further and hold that, in the event of the owner or occupant failing to effect such removal, the Corporation was bound to do so and hold him responsible for his neglect.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned over until to-morrow.

John Howitt, for plaintiff; Ex-Recorder Smith and Recorder Hackett, for defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Hall was indicted for shooting James Saunders on the 18th of November last at No. 25 Baxter-street, Five Points.

James Saunders stated that on the morning of the day Hall and three shipmates came in, and Hall went to work cleaning a pistol. In the afternoon witness went down stairs to wash in his bed-room, and as soon as he put his hand on the door of the bed-room, Hall shot him. There had been no altercation. Stephen Saunders went down to stop Hall, and went out on the sidewalk, and then both fell on the pavement, and Hall got up and ran away, but Saunders (not the witness) couldn't get up; he was taken up and carried to the hospital, where he died. On cross-examination witness stated that he was not jealous of Hall, that he did not know that his girl was in there with Hall; that he had no razor nor any other weapon.

Sergeant Kennedy testified to arresting Hall, taking a revolver from him, and hearing him admit that he shot Saunders in consequence of a difficulty about a woman; prisoner did not say that Saunders assailed him. The same statement was repeated by Officer Woolrich.

James Hogan, doorman of the Sixth Precinct Station-house, testified that he heard the prisoner say nothing about shooting Saunders in self-defence. This witness having been called for the defence, the counsel for the defence (Mr. White) manifested considerable chagrin at the unexpected meagreness of his testimony.

Geo. F. Thompson, keeper of the house where prisoner boarded, testified that the prisoner was a good man and ate three meals a day.

The counsel for the defence claimed that the complainant had secreted witnesses, who could testify that Saunders attacked the prisoner with a razor.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of assault and battery with intent to do bodily harm. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for two years and six months.

CURIOUS BOND CASE.

Edwin R. Lee was tried for stealing from the office of the Star Insurance Company a tin box containing $40,000 in 5-20 coupon bonds on the 4th of August, the bonds being the property of Jay Cooke & Co., deposited with the Insurance Company as security for a loan.

Moses M. Bradley, Secretary of the Insurance Company, stated that on the day mentioned he received the bonds and counted them on the desk, and that while he turned to get a piece of paper to make a minute of the numbers the bonds were taken by a man who ran out of the office too quickly to be recognized. Another witness, a broker, testified to buying certain four bonds of the prisoner. This was the extent of the evidence against Mr. Lee. The prosecution could not prove that the four bonds were among the $40,000 stolen. But Mr. Spencer, counsel for the defence, admitted this, not wishing to escape by any technicality. Ten or twelve brokers of high standing testified to the good character of the defendant, and also that he was constantly offered by buy, without hesitation, negotiable bonds offered by respectable-looking persons; that notices of bonds were generally thrown into the waste-paper basket; these bonds were not in Mr. Lee's possession until two months after the theft, and they might have changed hands a dozen times in the interval; representatives of several banking companies of high repute stated that it had happened to them to purchase bonds, afterward said to have been stolen: Vermilye & Co. and Jay Cooke & Co. could be indicted on as strong evidence as any existing against Mr. Lee; there was no appearance, of vindictiveness in the manner of Mr. Nicholas C. Miller, the President of the Insurance; he had no personal knowledge of the case at all, but when he was asked if he knew the occupation of the defendant he replied, "a seller of stolen bonds."

Mr. Spencer, counsel for the defence, exclaimed, "that's a foul lie!"

Judge BEDFORD ordered Mr. Spencer to retract the remark, which Mr. Spencer did, adding, however, that when a suitable occasion offered he would repeat it. The defence stood on no technicalities, wishing to come out of the Court with a clear character.

The jury promptly brought a verdict of "not guilty." There was another indictment, of a like character, against Mr. Lee, but, this has virtually decided by this case, the defendant was discharged on his own recognizance.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Louis T. Jamme, residing at No. 11 Bank-street, who caused the arrest of Thomas Brown for stealing a silver chalice from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, as reported in the TIMES of last Saturday, yesterday appeared before Justice DODGE and charged Philip Manheimer, of No. 96 Eighth-avenue, with receiving and purchasing the stolen article. Manheimer denied any knowledge of the property having been feloniously obtained, but was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

Margaret Redden and Mary Martin were yesterday arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court charged with stealing $250 worth of clothing from Mary Smith. When the girls were arrested the property was found in their possession, but both protested their innocence. Justice DODGE committed them for trial.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

A WATCH STOLEN.

Sunday night, John Henry, of No. 59 Greenwich-street, visited a saloon in Thomas-street, where he met one Otto Kroul, and after drinking with him left him in the saloon in company. After going a few steps Kroul stole Henry's silver watch from his vest pocket and ran away, but was arrested with the stolen property in his possession. He was committed for trial.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Bosworth.

Thirty-two complaints against policemen were heard by Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday, at Headquarters.

FORCIBLE ENTRANCE OF A LODGING-HOUSE.

A complaint was made against Patrolman Morris W. Lockwood, of the Sanitary Company, that on Monday morning, Feb. 22, about 3 o'clock, he forcibly broke in the private door of the residence of Patrick H. Enright, No. 35 Washington-street, without cause or provocation.

Mr. Enright testified that at the time in question he was asleep in bed, and was awakened by a rapping at his door; witness' wife lit a lamp and he went to the door; was ordered to open it by a voice outside; did so, and he did not open it until he found he burst in; witness refused to open the door and the panel was burst in, and three men entered the basement; Lockwood was one of these parties; when he entered he showed a written warrant and said he was a Health Commissioner; witness, after the party had inspected the place, stationed himself at the door and said they should not go out until they showed him by what authority they came in; he saw a scuffle of *mens* followed during which the light was put out and witness got more or less beaten.

Dr. Willard F. Deeming, Sanitary Inspector of the Fifth Ward, was called. Lockwood to prove the orders received from Captain Lord, under whose command defendant was acting; understood that certain lodging-cellars were to be visited in the evening.

By Judge Bosworth—Did Dr. Harris say to this officer that he published him when he went to make a night visit, in case the pace were closed and people had retired, to force his way in?—A. No, Sir; nothing was said about forcing, and nothing about night visits; understood that the inspection was to be in the evening; Officer Lockwood came to witness' house on Sunday evening at 10 o'clock, by appointment, to go on a tour of inspection, but on account of sickness in his family witness did not accompany him.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Sanitary Superintendent, testified that in relation to lodging-house cellars below Fourteenth-street, he had understood Captain Lord's orders to be for the officers in certain cases where they could not get the information in the day time to go in the evening. Judge BOSWORTH asked Dr. Harris if he (witness) had ever made a suggestion that in case an officer should go to a house and find that the inmates had retired the premises should be broken into if the officer was refused admission? Witness answered in the negative.

Dr. John McGill testified that he was with Officer Lockwood, Mr. Riley and Mr. Kirwin on the morning in question.

Judge Bosworth—Can you give us any idea who broke that door open? A.—No, Sir; I did not see Mr. Lockwood break it.

Judge Bosworth—You did not break it? A.—I decline to answer any questions of that description.

Officer Lockwood, in vindication, said that he understood his orders to have been to make a night inspection of certain cellar lodging-houses. He was to go after people had retired to rest, so as to be able to give, as near as possible, a correct account of their condition and the number of occupants. With that understanding he had made inspections, and in four cases of inspections made at night he had made complaints, giving the hour and minute of his visit, and, in consequence, orders had been served from the Board of Health to close those cellars. He did not kick in Enright's door; did not see it kicked in.

Judge BOSWORTH—"Did Captain Lord say to you that he wished you, if you went to any of these houses after the people had retired, to force your way in if they would not let you in?" A.—"No, Sir, and I did not intend to do anything of the kind, and would not have done it; did not represent myself as a Health Commissioner, but simply as one of the sanitary officer of that district; the parties that accompanied me did not go with me in any official capacity." One of the three who went with him was a reporter, and the others seem to have gone out of curiosity. Judgment was reserved in this case.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF KITES.

Wm. B. Stanton, patrolman of the Twentieth Precinct, was charged by Roundsman Combes with being off post in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, on the morning of the 8th, about 8:20 o'clock. Stanton's excuse was that he chased a little boy, and took a kite from him, and tore it up. Captain Hedden had given orders about two weeks previous to stop all kite-flying. Defendant had torn up about 200 kites. The excuse of going off post to destroy property so highly valued by little urchins did not seem to be wholly satisfactory, and a fine of two days' pay was imposed on the too-vigilant officer.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, March 15—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92¾ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¾. Stocks open steady; Erie, 25½; Illinois, 97½; Atlantic and Great Western, 32¼.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 15—11 A. M.

The Cotton market opens quiet at 12d.@12¼d. for Middling Uplands, and 12¾d.@12¾d. for Middling Orleans; it is thought the sales of the day will reach 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs Open quiet; California White Wheat, 9s. 10d. ₱ cental; No. 2 Red Western, 8s. 9d.

LONDON, Monday, March 15—11 A. M.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 29s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, March 15—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 83¾. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 15—1 P. M.

PROVISIONS—Lard quiet. Pork quiet. Bacon, 62s.